

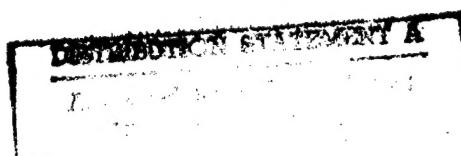
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13 May 1985

# Southeast Asia Report

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13 May 1985

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AUSTRALIA

# OPPOSITION BLAMES FRENCH TESTING FOR AREA NUCLEAR FEAR

Melbourne THE AGE in English 4 Mar 85 p 6

[Article by Kate Legge]

[Text] Canberra--The Federal Opposition yesterday took an angry swipe at the French Government's intransigent position on nuclear tests in the Pacific, claiming France has aggravated feelings of insecurity in the region.

The opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Macphee, expressed intense frustration with France's nuclear program in a statement calling for a conference of Pacific countries to review security in the region and to assess the future of Anzus. Mr Macphee said the conference could look at ways of applying international pressure to end nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

Although Mr Macphee does not support the push for a nuclear free zone in the Pacific, he believes France's continued nuclear testing has fuelled both the anti-nuclear movement and a sense of regional instability.

Mr Macphee said that French politicians of all parties had called for solidarity within Anzus as part of the global western alliance. "They should now recognise that their testing is a major cause of the emotion which prevails in New Zealand and other countries," he said.

"I am quite convinced that the idealistic but impractical call for a nuclear free zone in the Pacific is a direct result of that arrogant and provocative action by the French," Mr Macphee claimed, referring again later to French "obstinacy" on the issue.

The call for a Pacific security conference follows the Federal Government's rejection of earlier calls by the Opposition for a special meeting of the Anzus Council. By shifting the focus to the Pacific region, Mr Macphee is doing his best to maintain pressure on the Government.

Mr Macphee said yesterday that Asean countries and islands in the South Pacific regarded the Anzus alliance as a security guarantee for the whole region, especially since the demise of the South East Asian Treaty Organisation.

"In view of the comments expressed by the Foreign Ministers of Japan and Asean countries, the dramatic developments in Anzus could cause a sense of uncertainty and instability in the Pacific unless all interested countries jointly assess the situation," Mr Macphee said.

The proposed conference should include the Asean nations, members of the South Pacific Forum, China, Japan, Canada, and the US, Mr Macphee said.

--In New York, Australia has been appointed vice president of the International Year of Peace steering committee of the United Nations. Although the position is largely symbolic, it is seen as another element in the Hawke Government's campaign supporting world disarmament issues.

In International Year of Peace project has been largely ignored by the US, Soviet Union and many other western nations. Costa Rica has been elected president of IYP, and the two other vice presidents are Egypt and Poland.

CSO: 4200/796

AUSTRALIA

DAILY ANALYZES VICTORIA ELECTION RESULTS

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 4 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by David Wilson]

[Text]

THE Victorian Socialist Left seems likely to become the dominant faction in a Labor-controlled Legislative Council.

Latest figures suggest the ALP could control the Legislative Council with a majority of two. At present 10 of the Upper House Labor members are either members of the Socialist Left or strongly sympathetic to the faction.

Five ALP members belong to the pro-Hawke Labor Unity faction, the second largest faction in the Victorian ALP. Three members belong to the Independents' faction of

which the Premier, Mr Cain, is a dominant figure. The other ALP members have maintained unattached positions.

The Socialist Left and the Independents have formed a strong alliance based around their members gaining preselection for federal and State seats. In Saturday's election, Mr George Crawford, the State president of the ALP, easily won the Upper House seat of Jika Jika.

Mr Crawford is a long-term member of the hard-line

Socialist Left and a close political associate of the radical activist Mr Bill Hartley.

Mrs Jean McLean, another long-term member of the Socialist Left, is given a good chance of winning Boronia province.

Mr Crawford and Mrs McLean would give the Socialist Left 11 members, as one of the faction retires when the new members take over in June.

Party moderates are not only concerned at the strength of the faction, but are also worried about the senior role Mr Crawford plays within the faction.

Mr Crawford was elected convenor of the Socialist Left late last month in a move that angered the "new guard" who had moved to take up power on the faction's executive late last year.

Mr Crawford is a member of the old guard and his gaining of the convenor's position can be seen as a reaction by the union component of the faction to the rise of the new guard.

CSO: 4200/796

AUSTRALIA

PAPER URGES GOVERNMENT TO BACK PAKISTAN

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 4 Mar 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Pakistan Deserves Support"]

[Text] The recent elections in Pakistan were marred by violence associated with the poll, government restrictions on the Opposition parties, and by harassment of anti-government political activists. Nonetheless, the fact that seven Cabinet ministers lost their seats is an indication that the elections had a measure of reality about them, and that the Pakistani people chose to exercise the rights given to them under the partial democratisation of President Zia's regime.

Rather than concentrating on the limitations of Pakistani democracy, it is now up to Western nations to help Pakistan build on the election, and progress to a more comprehensive democratic rule. The present regime has been responsible for many abuses, including the execution of the former Pakistan president Mr Bhutto, but its move towards democratic procedures should nonetheless be recognised and welcomed. It is still unclear as to just what powers the Pakistan Parliament will have, and what long-term effect the election will have on Pakistan's politics. But it has to be judged a significant step on the road to democracy.

President Zia has been walking a tightrope. He has attempted to Islamise Pakistan law at the same time as he has attempted to return to some form of democracy. He is confronted with the awesome power of the Soviets to his north in their occupation of Afghanistan, and with a resultant refugee problem of major proportions.

The presence of Soviet power so near to Pakistan makes it all the more important for Pakistan to come to a better understanding with its giant neighbour to the east, India. In the long term the development of better relations with India remains one of President Zia's most important tasks.

Under his rule Pakistan has progressed economically. The economy is growing at nearly 5 per cent per annum and the per capita income, of about \$350, is higher than that of many developing countries. If economic growth and stability continue the prospects for increased democratisation of Pakistan's political life will be enhanced.

Pakistan is a strategically crucial State, as illustrated by the United States' provision of more than \$3 billion of economic and military aid over five years. Pakistan's closeness both to Afghanistan and to the nations of the Persian Gulf place it in a position of importance to the West.

President Zia has promised an end to martial law and an ultimate return to democratic rule. In order to feel strong enough to carry out such a program he must continue to manage the Pakistani economy successfully, avoid confrontation with India, absorb the refugees from the north, and hold the line against Soviet expansion. To do this Pakistan will need the support of Western nations, and, to the extent that it is moving towards democracy, it deserves this support.

CSO: 4200/796



AUSTRALIA

DAILY ARGUES FOR CONTINUED AID TO MANILA

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 4 Mar 85 p 12

[Editorial: "Should We Aid the Philippines?"]

[Text]

THE Philippines, with a population of 73 million at the century's end, is one of Australia's most important regional neighbours. The Philippines' size, resources, skills and geographical location alone give it a geopolitical significance to Australia second only to that of Indonesia. But there are now two crucial, linked factors which vitally affect the strategic importance of the Philippines.

One is the future of the US bases. The other concerns the political future of the Philippines. This depends on how long the sordid Marcos regime continues and on the ability of the moderate opposition to find unity and offer a satisfactory alternative not only to President Marcos but to the increasing challenge of the Communist political front organisations and the Communist armed wing, the National Peoples Army (NPA), which now has 12,000 well-armed, disciplined guerillas.

A victory for the moderate opposition at the polls or by acclamation in the next two years does not mean restoration of Philippine democracy, because it never really existed. But US implanted democratic

institutions including due process still show some signs of life. All the restrictions imposed by the Marcos regime have not prevented, within varying parameters, greater freedom of speech, travel, assembly and religion than in any other South-East Asian country.

Demonstrations are common. Not even the most flagrant rigging of the 1984 elections could prevent Opposition gains. Despite equally flagrant intimidation of witnesses, the trial of General Ver and others charged with murdering Senator Ninoy Aquino continues. But with the growing strength of the NPA, now a force to be reckoned with in 62 of the Philippines 73 provinces, there is not a great deal of time left for the Philippine non-Communist opposition, which includes a majority of the clergy, to effect reform.

Many in this country now advocate a cessation of Australian aid to the Philippines on two grounds. Aid only helps keep a reactionary regime in power, even one in its terminal stage. To cease aid is to invest in the goodwill of the coalition of Communist and left-wing forces which many perceive as

inevitably taking power. The first proposition is unsound. Three quarters of Australian aid (\$13.5 million) last year went to the road projects in Samar and Zamboanga. Both have been targets of bitter left wing criticism in previous years, the most common criticism being that the roads would be used primarily by military traffic. A survey shows only a two per cent military use. A detailed survey of poor farmers in the areas of the two projects also shows 86 per cent believe the projects confer considerable benefits.

The second proposition is also unsound. The NPA has in fact intimated that as the two aid projects aim at helping poor farmers, they are worthwhile. Australian aid of this nature should be seen for what it is, a positive effort to help alleviate the causes of violence, instability and want in the least developed parts of the Republic. A continuation of aid to the Philippines should also be seen as a positive statement of Australia's commitment to the welfare of an important neighbour. To discontinue it will gain us no marks from the Philippines. It will injure the interests of the poorest Filipinos. It will alienate thousands of anti-Marcos Filipinos who will see it as Australia deliberately turning its back on the problems of a poor neighbour.

BURMA

BRIEFS

SHANS DEFEATED IN BORDER BATTLE--Mae Hong Son--Guerrillas of the Shan United Army (SUA) attacking another anti-Burmese minority force have been repulsed after three days of fierce clashes near the Thai-Burmese border, sources said. The sources said heavy fighting erupted on April 11 when SUA guerrillas of opium warlord Khun Sa invaded the territory of the Wa National Army at Doi Tong Miek, opposite Ban Mae-o, a Thai village in Muang District of Mae Hong Son. They said the Wa forces emerged victorious after three days of fierce fighting which ended Sunday afternoon, inflicting heavy casualties on the SUA invaders. The bodies of 24 slain SUA guerrillas and a number of weapons including rocket launchers and a Russian-made landmine were left behind by the fleeing force, claimed Lang Wee, a senior official of the National Democratic Front, an alliance of various anti-Rangoon minority groups including the Wa. He also claimed that some 60 SUA guerrillas were wounded and taken to a site five kilometres north of Doi Tong Miek for treatment. The Wa suffered only five deaths and 12 injuries, he claimed. Lang Wee added that although the main battle at Doi Tong Miek was virtually over, sporadic skirmishes were still going on around the hill. [Text] [BK190932 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Apr 85 p 3]

CSO: 4200/844

FIJI

SOVIET UNION, LIBYA, CUBA CHARGED WITH INTERFERENCE

Apia THE SAMOA TIMES in English 29 Mar 85 p 3

[Text]

SUVA, Fiji (Radio Aust)

A claim has been made in the Fiji Senate that the Soviet Union, Libya and Cuba are interfering in the internal affairs of Fiji and several other South Pacific countries. Senator Banuve said, unrest now being experienced in Fiji was due to foreign interference. He told the Senate that the Soviet Union, Libya and Cuba have also been active in New Caledonia, Tuvalu and Kiribas. Several Russians had been to Tonga last year, and Russians were also paying regular visits to Kiribas and Tuvalu. Senator Banuve alleged these visits were to lay the groundwork for supervision in the region. He claimed that militant trade unions in Fiji had very close links with the Soviet Union, Libya and Cuba.

CSO: 4200/802

INDONESIA

PRESIDENTIAL INSTRUCTION ON IMPROVING FLOW OF GOODS BETWEEN PORTS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 4 Apr 85 p A9

[Text]

Jakarta, April 4 (ANTARA).-- President Soeharto Thursday instructed a number of ministers who met in a limited cabinet session to adopt a new policy and take new measures designed at the smooth flow of goods between ports and for export and import purposes.

The new policy is contained in the Presidential Decree (Inpres ) No 4, 1985 to be effective April 4, 1985.

The following measures have been taken by the government to that end :

1. No customs checking will be carried out on export goods.
2. Exception on this stipulation will be made whenever there is a written instruction from the Director General of Customs and Excise to his officials asking them to make a check on the shipment of suspected goods, such as goods that are under control or banned from export. Also goods whose export tax and export surcharge has not been properly said.

3. Vis-a-vis export goods which obtain export certificates (SE), the checking will be carried out in country of destination by a surveyor appointed by the government and the payment of the export certificates will only be made on the basis of the result of the checking (by the surveyor).

Whenever export tax and export surcharge have to be paid, the payment will be done by the exporter to a foreign exchange bank at the time the export notice (PEB) is submitted.

To expedite the flow of import goods, some steps have been taken as follows :

The entry of import goods will only be allowed if there is a Survey Report (LKP) issued by PT Sucofindo as surveyor under assistance of the international surveyor.

The LKP is based on inspections in the countries of origins covering kinds of goods, volume, prices, freight charges, numbers of post-tariffs, customs tariffs and the value added tax.

The above provisions do not cover goods below US\$ 5,000 in value, diplomatic goods, transferred goods, crude oil, military weapons and equipment, foreign assistances in the form of grants to the Indonesian government and import goods under Article No. 23 of the Customs Ordinance.

The above exceptional goods are inspected by customs officials and can be released from the harbour after payments of customs and the imposed value added tax have settled by importers concerned.

INDONESIA

EXPORT SUBSIDIES ABOLISHED AS OF 1 APRIL

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 8 Apr 85 pp 3, 4

[Text]

The cabinet session on Ekuin (economic, financial and industrial affairs) held at Bina Graha here Wednesday decided to replace the Export Certificate System (SE) with the Drawback System as of April 1, 1986. Subsidies to export credit interest will also be abolished in stages from April 1, 1987, and will be stopped at all from April 1, 1990, Minister of Trade Rachmat Saleh told newsmen after he attended the cabinet session which was headed by President Soeharto.

Such a step will be taken by the Indonesian Government in connection with the signing of Code on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties. Indonesia signed in Geneva on March 4, 1985, a statement declaring the preparedness to implement stipulations of GATT (General Agreement on Tariff and Trade), especially Code on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties.

Previously, on February 28, 1985, Indonesia signed a bilateral agreement to avoid the imposition of countervailing duties by the U.S. on Indonesian export commodities. The agreement was signed in the United States. With the signing of the two agreements, Indonesia has to abolish all policies aiming at stimulating exports regarded as subsidies by other countries.

With the assumption that the policies to stimulate exports constitute subsidies, the importing countries, which consider those policies unfavourable to them, can impose extra import duty to

countervail the subsidies. Thus the main topic of the talks is that subsidies are given in SE and export credits.

DRAWBACK SYSTEM : SE originally functioned as a drawback, to return money which has been spent in the payment of import duty on imported basic materials. The issuance of SE started after the rupiah devaluation on November 15, 1978. But finally, SE was considered subsidies. Several export commodities using local products as basic materials are given SE.

SE now effective is basically a simple way for the realization of the drawback system which complicates the calculation of import duty which must be refunded by the government, because the rates of import duty imposed on basic materials needed by each company are different one with the other. But the US is against SE and regarded it as subsidies, so that in the agreement with that country, Indonesia restored SE as a pure drawback.

EXPORT CREDITS : Rachmat Saleh also said that the interest rate of export credits 9 percent had also been regarded as a subsidy, because the interest rate was considered different from the rates prevailing on the Indonesian market. Therefore, the export credit subsidy must also be abolished in stages, he explained.

The export credit subsidy will be reduced by 50 percent as of April 1, 1987, it will be cut again by 25 percent from April 1, 1988 and 15% from April 1, 1989 and entirely abolished from April 1, 1990.

The U.S. has decided to cancel its plan to impose additional import duty which was previously scheduled to be implemented from the beginning of March 1985 on textile from Indonesia. The decision to cancel the plan was stated after signing the bilateral agreement with Indonesia.

The participation of Indonesia in the GATT agreement is aimed at avoiding possible claims by other countries against Indonesia's exports. With the participa

tion of Indonesia in the agreement, they must forward evidences to support their claims.

The preparedness of Indonesia to implement GATT stipulations on subsidies & additional import duty has made Indonesia protected against the possible unilateral imposition of countervailing duties, the minister said.

Conflicts in international trade generally involve two problems, namely the imposition of too high import duty and quota by a country to protect its industry, and subsidies on export goods considered unfair as the goods concerned sold with prices considered improper.

CSO: 4200/813



MALAYSIA

## CONCERN VOICED OVER INFLUX OF FOREIGN WORKERS

### UMNO Youth Cites Job Loss

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 9 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Friday [8 March]--The Malaysian UMNO [United Malays National Organization] Youth Movement is paying close attention to the influx of foreign workers into this country.

Haji Mohd. Padil Haji Harun, who heads the Youth Movement's Labor Bureau, told BERITA HARIAN that their entry poses a threat to domestic workers of a loss of jobs that are rightfully theirs.

He made this statement when commenting on a report published in this newspaper today that Thai workers were being brought into this country illegally by certain groups of people.

The government, he said, should take stern measures against them in view of its policy on the legal entry of foreign workers. He added that Indonesian workers suffice to meet Malaysia's needs.

The government must draft a concrete policy not only to provide for Malaysian workers' needs but also to find a way to adjust wage rates to make them attractive enough for domestic workers to want to do such labor.

"If necessary, we must establish a National Labor Policy that will meet the needs of the current rapid national development," he clarified.

According to Haji Mohd. Padil, the main reason why foreign workers are brought into this country is that they are willing to work for lower wages than Malaysian workers.

"If the government can guarantee satisfactory wage rates, many domestic workers, of course, will want to do the work," he explained.

Better wages, he said, will help to reduce unemployment or temporary employment. This is still a problem in Malaysia.

"We are concerned that a continued influx of foreign workers into this country will cause problems for our people," he added.

## Editorial Notes Current Unemployment

Kuala Lumpur BERITA MINGGU in Malay 10 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] There are strong reasons for the concern voiced by the Malaysian UMNO Youth Movement over the influx of foreign workers into this country. Similar views were expressed by many other parties earlier. The UMNO Youth Movement adds another voice to the many now speaking out on the problem and the evils that have and those that might arise because of the unplanned influx of foreign workers, moreover, those who enter this country illegally. The impression gained from the tone of the statement made by Haji Mohd. Padil Haji Harun, chief of the Youth Movement's Labor Bureau, on the standpoint of the Malaysian UMNO Youth Movement is that it was not sparked by emotion but came from a deep awareness that the interests of domestic workers must be stressed and protected.

Haji Mohd. Padil said the influx of foreign workers threatened domestic workers with the loss of jobs. This cannot be denied because our nation is still experiencing a high rate of unemployment. According to the 1984-85 Treasury Economic Report, the unemployment rate was projected to rise to 6.2 percent by the end of last year compared with a 6 percent unemployment rate in 1983. In actual figures, this means that 355,200 Malaysians had no permanent work at last year's end. This occurred at a time when Malaysia reportedly was employing up to 150,000 foreign workers, many of whom had entered the country illegally.

The reason often cited by those who support or trumpet the need to import foreign workers is that domestic workers will not do the work done by them. These strong and unmistakable statements are even more extreme than those made by the colonialists who earlier accused Malays of being lazy and for that reason they had to import workers from overseas. Is it true that domestic workers are lazy? The answer is, no. If they were lazy, why would tens of thousands of Malays go to Singapore to work in factories or on construction projects?

So, it would be wise for us immediately to stop accusing domestic workers of being lazy or of being selective about the work they do. We should also examine the reasons why many of our workers object to doing certain work. The sectors for which it is hard to find labor are the traditional sectors, where changes have rarely been made in the wages offered or in job conditions as, for instance, in the agricultural sector, or in sectors that offer only temporary employment, as in the construction sector. In view of the continually increasing cost of living, it is not surprising that workers expect better wages. Unfortunately some sectors still pay wages that produce an income below the poverty level.

The wage structure must be improved before we can expect the now better educated domestic workers to seek employment in these sectors. The use of machinery resulting in the need of a smaller labor force properly should enable employers to pay better wages to fewer but better trained workers. We no longer should run away from this task if we really want to reduce unemployment among school graduates. Dependence on foreign workers should be temporary and should be re-

stricted. Foreign workers who come to this country, of course, are prepared to do any kind of work because it is better than unemployment and poverty in their own countries.

We must immediately begin to take stern measures to solve the problem of unemployment because the situation will only become more acute in time. According to the Treasury Economic Report, there has been slower growth in the employment of manpower than in the development of manpower because of the economic recession. The report forecasts that pressures on the labor market will become more acute because fewer new workers will be employed, because of departmental job freezes, and because of the continuing conservative economic policy for the public sector. Because the government is able to employ only a limited number of additional workers, it wisely should take steps to prevent more problems from arising through the unplanned influx of foreign workers. It should be stated here that the 6.2 percent unemployment rate forecast for 1984 is the highest rate of unemployment since 1980. The number of unemployed Malaysian workers is projected to rise to 371,200 by the end of this year.

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CSO: 4213/194

NEW CALEDONIA

PISANI POSTPONES INDEPENDENCE REFERENDUM

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 21 Mar 85 p 7

[Text]

**NOUMEA:** Special Envoy Edgard Pisani, has postponed the referendum on independence until around September 1.

Pisani, who outlined his plan for independence of New Caledonia territory at a news conference, said that the vote, originally forecast for July, was delayed for legal technical reasons. He gave no details.

Pisani is to leave next week for Paris, where he will report to President Francois Mitterrand with proposals for the island's future.

They would basically follow the original plan he unveiled on January 7 — a treaty of association giving Paris a major say in the future of the island.

But talks with local leaders greatly enhanced their content, he said.

Kanaks who began a campaign for independence from France last November, are opposed by settlers, who want the territory to remain part of France.

Pisani underlined the importance of a community pact between Kanaks, white settlers, Polynesians and other ethnic groups on the island.

Whatever the political future of the territory, problems concerning farming, mining, town and country planning, education and a land reform would have to be resolved, he said.

CSO: 4200/788

NEW ZEALAND

CAUSES, EFFECT ON U.S. TRADE MOVE

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 9 Mar 85 p 20

[Editorial: "An End to the Injury Test?"]

[Text]

The Minister of Overseas Trade and Marketing, Mr Moore, appears to have failed in his efforts to persuade the United States to continue to apply the injury test for New Zealand exports which receive Government support. The likely effect is that most New Zealand exports to the United States risk having a countervailing duty imposed on them. If the injury test had remained, then before any countervailing duty could be imposed on a New Zealand export, it would need to be shown that the export was doing material harm to a United States manufacturer. Once the injury test is removed, it need be shown only that the New Zealand product is receiving Government assistance.

The American Government has not wavered from its intention to remove the injury test. When New Zealand signed the subsidies code of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, it undertook to remove the performance-based export incentives within a "reasonable period." The United States insisted that a reasonable period would end on March 31, 1985. The New Zealand Government noted the American Government's view, but gave no undertaking. On April 1, 1985, performance-based export subsidies will be reduced by 50 per cent. They will be reduced to 25 per cent on the same date in 1986. On April 1, 1987, they will go for good. Although Mr Moore has not yet made a full statement on what occurred, it seems that he tried to persuade the Administration to keep the injury test because New Zealand was clearly going to get rid of the performance-based export incentives by 1987. The United States has remained unmoved.

It has been alleged that the removal of the injury test is connected with the row over the nuclear ships ban. The United States Administration itself denies this. It would be a major departure from everything that the Administration has said to drop the removal. It

may be assumed that the removal has nothing to do with the row over the ships. It has everything to do with the insistence by the United States that countries which export to the United States should not subsidise their exports in ways specifically prohibited by G.A.T.T. The motives aside, the removal of the injury test presents a serious problem both to New Zealand manufacturers and to exporters of New Zealand lamb. Some of the exports attract the performance-based export incentive; some attract other Government support measures.

The effect will not be immediate. American producers will have to make a complaint. The Commerce Department will then seek information from the New Zealand Government, or the manufacturer, and make its own investigation. In investigations carried out previously, some New Zealand support measures were found to be subsidies under American law. Many of the subsidies have since been removed, and another investigation would have to be carried out. New Zealand manufacturers and exporters will have to consider whether it is worth while continuing to receive the subsidies. No doubt that is one of the questions Mr Moore will raise when he returns. He has also hinted that there is some change on the way for casein exports. Casein now enters the United States without a tariff, and is not subject to a countervailing duty. New Zealand manufacturers will not be able to forgo the subsidy only for exports to the United States, because it might still be held that the subsidies they receive for other export markets affect the price they charge in the United States. Mr Moore will be looking for ways around the problem of export incentives. The question bothered the National Government as well, and Sir Robert Muldoon said that it was unfinished business in the Budget he was preparing, but which was never presented.

13 May 1985

## NEW ZEALAND

## REPORT ON FOL HEAD KNOX'S USSR VISIT

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 9 Mar 85 p 5

[Text]

"I could see once again what a tremendous role Soviet trade unions play in Soviet Society," Federation of labour president, Mr Jim Knox, said in an interview with the Novosti Press Agency at the end of his recent trip to Russia.

Mr Knox returned this week after a lengthy overseas trip which included two weeks in Russia.

Novosti, in a report made available through the Soviet Information Office in Wellington, said he had visited Moscow, Baku the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan, Tashkent the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan and the central Soviet towns of Suzdal and Vladimir.

Mr Knox said on his departure that in Russia trade unions had vast opportunities and enjoyed broad rights.

He mentioned that an industrial enterprise polluting the air may be

closed on the insistence of trade unions.

"As a result of the trade union activities, the incidence of occupational diseases and the occurrence of injuries have been reduced to the minimum.

"It is very important that trade unions receive considerable financial aid from the State," said Mr Knox.

Novosti reported that during his visit to the household air conditioner factory in Baku, Mr Knox paid special attention to the work of the outpatient clinic attached to the factory. Among its staff are doctors and scientists with up-to-date equipment at their disposal.

"Psychologists and ophthalmologists develop special recommendations which help make monotonous work more attractive. At their recommendation a recreation centre has been set up at the factory. Colour photographs of landscapes, soothing music and plants help workers to recover

their strength," said the press agency.

"Jim Knox said that Soviet trade unions successfully solve many vitally important social problems. Almost all plants and factories have their own childcare centres and build housing for their workers and also holiday and health building centres for adults and children in the best health resorts.

"Jim Knox said that wherever he went he could communicate with people openly and freely. He said his hosts were very friendly and cordial, that they all advocate peace and work for friendship and cooperation with all nations."

Novosti said he met for more than three hours with the chairman of the presidium of the supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan, Mr Kurban Khalilov.

Mr Knox is reported as saying that in the past 12 years contacts between New Zealand and Soviet trade unions had broadened and strengthened con-

siderably.

Soviet trade union delegations attend annual FoL conferences and "Mr Knox expressed confidence that such contacts are very useful and that they must be promoted still further."

## Criticised

• In a speech to the Greytown Rotary Club earlier this week Electrical Workers Union secretary Mr Tony Neary criticised visits by dozens of New Zealand trade union representatives to the Soviet Union.

He said he was opposed to political involvement in the trade union movement and said the union movement in Eastern Bloc countries were run by the Communist Party. The head of the All Russian Trade Unions is a former head of the KGB and he asked how New Zealanders would feel if Sir Tom Skinner had been replaced by the head of the Security Intelligence Service.

CSO: 4200/814

NEW ZEALAND

PAPER ON IMPORTANCE OF FRIENDLY, INDEPENDENT NEW CALEDONIA

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 7 Mar 85 p 20

[Editorial: "New Caledonia's Future"]

[Text]

A boycott of schools run by the French in New Caledonia has been added to the campaign by the militant Kanaks who seek independence from France for the Pacific territory. More violent protests are also being used, both by those who want independence, and those who want New Caledonia to remain part of France. The longer the problem continues without resolution, the smaller are the prospects that the Melanesians and Europeans on the island will be able to live in peace. The longer the trouble continues, the greater will be the prospect of interference from other countries. Considerable support exists in the South Pacific for the proposal that New Caledonia should become independent, and become part of the community of the South Pacific, and a member of the South Pacific Forum. Independence, however, would have to be enforced against the wishes of a majority of the residents of New Caledonia.

The future of New Caledonia is one of the two major problems facing the South Pacific island communities. The second is the uncertainty brought about by the New Zealand Government's anti-nuclear stand and the attitude of the United States. The countries of the South Pacific almost all attained independence without violence. A minor rebellion in Vanuatu, the former New Hebrides, was the only exception. Already deaths have occurred over the progress towards independence in New Caledonia. For the region

it is important that New Caledonia reaches independence without becoming alienated from the rest of the South Pacific. Vanuatu, whose policies appeared to be far more radical than those of other South Pacific countries, eventually established a good relationship with New Zealand, Australia, and Britain, as well as with its small neighbours. It refuses to establish relations with either the United States or the Soviet Union in an attempt to remain aloof from East-West confrontations.

An independent Kanaky, which may be the future of New Caledonia, might not differ greatly in its foreign policy from Vanuatu. So far, although some Melanesians have established a "provisional Government," other countries have not been encouraged to grant it recognition. Nor has the "provisional Government" abandoned efforts to work through Western methods. The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, the separatist organisation, has sought support from Libya, but this may be more to do with Libya's antagonism towards France than anything more ideological. The situation in New Caledonia requires tremendous care from both the countries of the South Pacific and those from further away. Although the "provisional Government" has not sought diplomatic recognition, how countries react to its aspirations will determine New Caledonia's — or Kanaky's — future relations within the region.

CSO: 4200/814

NEW ZEALAND

EDITORIAL CITES GOVERNMENT OVERBORROWING

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 7 Mar 85 p 6

[Editorial: "All That Borrowing"]

[Text]

Progress figures produced by the Treasury on what might be termed the budget's bottom line suggest that the Government has been grossly over-borrowing, at least for the purposes of spanning the gap between its outlays and its income.

It may be, as some of its political critics have already contended, that it over-estimated the degree of the running deficit. Or it may be that it has been too eager, for purposes of monetary management, to absorb some of the foreign funds sloshing in across the borders since the devaluation last year.

Much such visiting money has pursued record gilt-edged yields. The paradox is that accepting unprecedented interest rates may have been expedient, under the bond-bidding system, to contain private liquidity which would otherwise result. Rates hardly needed to be so high merely to cover inherited state overspending. But were they necessary to accumulate foreign-exchange reserves on which to float the dollar?

It is difficult to be dogmatic, not least because the fiscal year has yet almost a month to run and the figures available span only the first 10 months of that interval, to January 31. Nevertheless, the statistics show that the internal budget deficit before borrowing for the 10 months was

\$2.9 billion, compared with a budgeted figure for the full year of \$2.8 billion. At the same stage the previous year, the deficit was running at \$3.4 billion, compared with a final, 12-month figure of \$3.1 billion.

On past patterns, revenues should outstrip spending over the balance of the year, diminishing the residual deficit, probably to below the budgeted figure. Good news, indeed. More conspicuously, however, during the first 10 months net Government borrowing internally soared 50 per cent to \$4.4 billion and net borrowing overseas more than doubled, to \$1.4 billion.

Combined, such frenetic borrowing left the Administration, on January 31, with a cash surplus of \$2.9 billion, against a mere \$160 million a year earlier. In general, private business may not have been particularly strapped for cash, at least in the period concerned. But the Treasury has clearly had extremely expensive loan funds pouring out of its ears — having borrowed almost twice as much as it needed to cover the deficit.

Unless the quite recent and sharp curtailment of borrowing extinguishes such surpluses, the Government may soon have to account to taxpayers for them. It may also have to contemplate where to stash the proceeds before closing the books on March 31.



NEW ZEALAND

REPORT ON LANGE IN MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE; DOMESTIC CONCERNS

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 9 Mar 85 p 3

[Excerpts]

**The Prime Minister, Mr Lange, has assured Malaysia that New Zealand remains committed to regional security under the Five-Power Defence Arrangement, a Malaysian Foreign Ministry spokesman said.**

The assurance was given by Mr Lange in hour-long talks yesterday with his Malaysian counterpart, Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohamad.

The arrangement is a regional defence pact set up in 1971 by Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore.

The spokesman said Malaysia was satisfied with New Zealand's assurance that it would continue to maintain its presence in the region under the arrangement.

He said Mr Lange had also briefed the Malaysian Prime Minister on problems in the Anzus Treaty as a result of his Government's ban on visits by nuclear-capable warships.

Malaysia maintains that differences among Anzus members are an internal matter.

Earlier, Mr Lange described a meeting with the Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, as one of the most enjoyable and stimulating dinners of his life.

He said Mr Lee had not delivered any messages to New Zealand on its nuclear-free ports policy in the way of rebukes, cautions or anxieties.

★ ★ ★  
The Opposition yesterday questioned whether the Government's ban on visits by nuclear warships would also apply in wartime.

"Does the policy mean

that, if New Zealand invoked the Anzus Treaty by inviting the Americans to come to its aid in times of threat, the Labour Government would say: 'Send a ship, but not one that is nuclear-capable?'" the Opposition spokesman on finance, the Hon Bill Birch, asked in Parliament.

The Minister of Defence, Mr O'Flynn, said: "We would expect to play a part with conventional forces in helping to restore order or stability in this region if we are invited to by any country."

"Whatever happens, New Zealand will play no role in supporting deployment or operation of nuclear-capable forces, if there is any possibility of employment of nuclear weapons in this region."

The former Prime Minister, Sir Robert Muldoon, yesterday joined the Anzus row with a claim that Mr Lange was anti-American and a prediction that more Western countries would take trade reprisals against

New Zealand for its nuclear-ships ban.

Sir Robert, speaking to a meeting of the Tamaki women's branch of the National Party, said Governments throughout the Western alliance had lost respect for New Zealand because of the Government's policy.

He predicted widespread trade sanctions as a result of the ban.

"We will lose access to European markets because countries like West Germany will stop fighting for us," he said.

Britain would still support New Zealand's case for access, but with less enthusiasm.

The ban on visits by nuclear ships has not so far made a significant impact on tourism from the United States to New Zealand.

The Acting Minister of Tourism, Mr O'Flynn, said New Zealand travel commissioners in the United States reported no major impact.

CSO: 4200/814

NEW ZEALAND

## JANUARY IMPORT PAYMENTS RISE 54 PERCENT

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 9 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Michael Hannah]

[Text]

A 54 per cent rise in import payments in January overshadowed the most successful returns for primary exports recorded in recent years.

A trade deficit of \$119.1 million was shown for the month, in spite of a boom in receipts for meat, wool and dairy products, according to official figures released yesterday by the Reserve Bank.

The figures also show a drain in overseas exchange reserves from heavy debt repayments by the Government and a substantial private capital outflow in January.

Figures for the year to the end of January show the annual trade deficit doubled to \$2165.9 million, compared with a deficit of \$1027 million in the 12 months to January, 1984. During the year, import payments rose

32 per cent to \$14,216 million while export and current receipts increased 24 per cent to \$12,050.5 million.

Export returns rose 60 per cent over figures recorded a year earlier, and for the month are likely to have benefited from both last year's devaluation as well as one of the least disrupted seasons in many years.

The Reserve Bank commented that the trade deficit was substantially lower than the \$339 million deficit recorded in December, 1984, but was higher than the shortfall of \$99.7 million shown a year earlier.

The figures show an encouraging improvement in export earnings, but also their persistent inability to match the country's import bill.

Meat returns rose 133 per cent over earnings received a year earlier, to reach \$146

million. Wool receipts were up 85 per cent to \$171.5 million and dairy products returned an extra 66 per cent in receipts to reach \$211.7 million.

Smaller increases occurred in other animal products (\$45.9 million), forest products (\$76 million) and other primary products (\$60.7 million), while manufactured exports were virtually static, moving from \$133 million to \$134.2 million.

Total export receipts were \$857.5 million, compared with \$535.8 million a year earlier, while total current receipts were up from \$722.6 million to \$1147.1 million.

Private capital receipts more than doubled to bring in \$254.4 million, making total receipts for the month \$1401.5 million compared with \$849.4 million a year earlier.

Import payments

amounted to \$849.8 million, compared with \$547.6 million a year earlier. Together with other current payments total current payments amounted to \$1266.2 million, 54 per cent higher than a year earlier and resulting in a trade deficit of \$119.1 million.

The figures also confirmed a heavy outflow of foreign exchange reserves in the month due to debt repayments and private capital outflow preceding the float of the dollar.

The Government spent \$541.3 million on debt repayments, compared with only \$17.2 million a year earlier, while private capital outflows accounted for \$520.1 million, compared with \$65.5 million in January, 1984.

Total payments amounted to \$2372.5 million, compared with \$905 million a year earlier.

CSO: 4200/814

NEW ZEALAND

NETHERLANDS PEACE REPRESENTATIVES, OTHERS GREET RETURNING PM

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 9 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

**AUCKLAND, Today (PA). — Balloon and banner-waving wellwishers swamped the Prime Minister, Mr Lange, with flowers and "nuke-free" fruit at a hero's homecoming at Auckland Airport today.**

Mr Lange was all smiles as a crowd of about 300 surged forward singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and mobbed him.

Facing banners reading "Welcome Back to Nuclear-free New Zealand" and "Thanks For The Example," Mr Lange said he was tired but convinced the 12-day trip was thoroughly worthwhile.

"I can assure you there is nothing more attractive than to see the coastline of Aotearoa enfolding on you," he said to cheers.

Red, green, and yellow balloons stamped "Women For Nuclear Disarmament" bobbed in the wind as Mr Lange embraced his brother, potter Mr Peter Lange, and asked: "Where's Mum?"

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament spokesperson, Mrs Maire Leadbeater, told Mr Lange the organised demonstration "was not organised at all — people just wanted to come."

The Waiemata Mayor, Mr Tim Shadbolt, Labour MPs Mr Eddie Isbey, Helen Clark and Dr Michael

Bassett, and the Federation of Labour vice-president, Mrs Sonja Davies, were among an informal welcoming party.

A representative from the 11,000 member Holland Women For Peace group, Mrs Nolly Kat-Keuchenius, shook Mr Lange's hand and told him his stand was very important for her own country.

## Missiles

"Our government will be making a decision whether to accept 48 Cruise missiles in November and we are very much opposed to it doing so," she said.

Mr Lange lingered, shaking hands and exchanging a few words with people, obviously enjoying the warm reception.

Among gifts he received was a basket of "nuke free" Albany apples decorated with a gold foil crane bird — a Hiroshima-inspired peace symbol — and a framed photograph of an Old Master statue.

Peace movement representatives told Mr Lange it captured the moment "just after David had slain Goliath."

CSO: 4200/814

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND DAILY EXCORIATES GOVERNMENT ON WEAKENED DEFENSE

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 9 Mar 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Fine Words No Defence"]

[Text]

It is more than time to stop beating about the bush. One of the first responsibilities of any government is to maintain the defence and security of the nation. Yet the Government has failed to face up to that inescapable duty.

The Government has banned from our waters visits by the only strong navy that can hope to defend our shores. It has weakened the operational capability of the New Zealand Navy, such as it is. Yet we are an island nation depending for our livelihood on overseas trade that, in turn, relies on open sealanes. The United States, rightly or wrongly, has retaliated by cancelling some exercises. It can be seen as bullying, but nevertheless a major control-of-shipping practice has been stopped and our naval reserve thus largely disabled.

Indeed the Government would seem to have gone out of its way to belittle, if not snub, the armed forces. Mr Lange, we are told, did not even inform the Chief of Naval Staff before he announced that the submarine project had been abandoned.

It would be surprising if the country as a whole, let alone the Defence Council, has any confid-

ence that the Minister of Defence will champion the needs of defence. Soothed by New Zealand's seeming isolation, in latitudes that some people feel are far from present world trouble spots, the Government has been smug.

The build-up of the Soviet naval base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam may or may not have been exaggerated by some observers. But the fact is that Russian warships use the Strait of Malacca as a thoroughfare in what in terms of modern strategy is our Near North.

Have we forgotten that the Soviet Union has declared, time and time again, that its intention is to spread its authoritarian creed throughout the world — and done it by force in various countries. Are we unable to understand the dangers of the struggle between the two great communist powers for hegemony in South-east Asia?

No wonder Singapore, where New Zealand has had some responsibility for intelligence surveillance over the Strait of Malacca, is uneasy about our new attitude towards defence realities. Singapore is in a hot seat at the south-eastern end of the strait.

Our Government must be seen as the prisoner of its left-wing and a motley of pressure groups. Subversive elements are no doubt among such people. They certainly include well-meaning idealists — but ideals can be a trap in the real world, as pacifists found 46 years ago.

New Zealand is not immediately threatened by an aggressor. But defence policy is not a day-to-day affair; it must look far into the future, and we cannot do it on our own. Who knows what powerful and covetous eyes in crowded countries will be cast on these beautiful and bounteous islands in the next century? The present generation must provide the best safeguards it can for our children, their children, their children's children. Anti-nuclear sentiment is sincere and understandable, but fine words are no defence.

Every sane New Zealander, including the armed forces, surely abhors nuclear weapons and must hope that those in possession of such monstrous armaments will never use them. But that conviction is no reason for a government to take an anti-

nuclear stance without having first conceived and implemented an alternative and realistic means for defending the nation. The Pacific is not likely always to live up to its name. In fact, recent history has shown it has become an increasingly unsettled and insecure region.

Mr Lange's claim that New Zealand's nuclear-free policy has not made "one iota of difference" to regional security is patently untrue. We have been rebuffed by the only nation capable of protecting us, should an aggressor get loose in the Pacific, and we are looked at askance by a neighbour that can give us only a modicum of naval aid.

The morale of our armed services is at a low ebb. It could not, in view of snubs from politicians, be otherwise. The Government is playing with fire. Mr Lange must know it.

Friday has been set by the Government as the deadline for an urgent review of defence arrangements. But serious damage has been done already. The Government has disregarded a prime responsibility of all administrations.

PHILIPPINES

MALAYA VIEWS NPA PRESS CONFERENCE AS PROPAGANDA VICTORY

HK221500 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 15 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Government Losing Ground"]

[Text] More than any military activity, the audacious and unprecedented press conference held by the insurgents in a Zamboanga peninsula forest, attended by local and foreign news correspondents three days ago, was a communist propaganda victory.

It clearly showed that the NPA guerrillas have reached a point where they can say their piece to the press openly and have their pictures taken. This was the first time in the history of the insurgency movement in this country that such a press confab has taken place.

The insurgents wanted to show to the government and people and to the entire world that they are now "of age." In fact, during the last few months that they have been striking in various parts of the country, occupying town halls and over-running military outposts, it is plain that they have been gaining more strength--for followers and more arms.

The press conference they conducted and their increased military activities are proof of another disturbing factor--that the communists are rapidly gaining ground among the people--a fact due to the weaknesses and failings of the Marcos government.

Unless they carry the sympathy of the people in the rural areas, they could not be operating with such bold audacity. The conduct of the press conference, with local and foreign newsmen going to the site through different routes, is no evidence of the confidence and strength of the insurgents, not to mention the systematic planning and execution that went into the "happening."

The military should take a cue from this event. Apparently, its intelligence is slipping. When newspapermen--local and foreign--can easily be contacted by the insurgents and easily brought to a press conference, with the military totally ignorant of the entire affair--and then as easily brought out without any hitch--then something is wrong somewhere.

Very definitely the Marcos government is losing ground.

THAILAND

COLUMNIST: U.S. INTERFERES IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 30 Mar 85 p 3

[Stop the World column by "Free Man": "The Weak Point of the United States In Central America"]

[Excerpts] When Mr George Schultz, the U.S. secretary of state, met Mr Andrey Gromyko, the Soviet minister of foreign affairs, political observers thought that the two men would discuss peace in Central America. But the situation has not improved at all. After the United States said that it would no longer negotiate with Nicaragua's Sandinista government, it then announced that it would not accept the decision of the World Court at the Hague in the case involving Nicaragua's charges that the United States is interfering in this region's affairs.

At the same time, U.S. politicians are making a great effort to secure more aid for the anti-Sandinista rebels in Nicaragua.

The Reagan government has sent Mr Shultz, the secretary of state, to Nicaragua several times to negotiate, but the situation did not improve. Finally, the United States announced that it was pulling out of the negotiations. Instead, it showed its military power by sending warships to conduct naval exercises off the coast of Nicaragua. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega charged that the United States wanted to create an incident in Central America and increase the tension between the two countries. President Ortega called on the United Nations to exert pressure on the United States to begin negotiating with Nicaragua again.

The tension and turmoil in Central America is not good for either the countries in this region or the United States. If the United States accepts the facts, stops interfering in the internal affairs of the countries in this region and supports the efforts of the Contadora group to bring peace to this war-torn region, this will benefit all countries in this region, including the United States.

Most of the people in Central America are very poor. They want to restore the economy. They want food and a peaceful and happy life. They do not want weapons or war.

11943

CSO: 4207/173

13 May 1985

## THAILAND

## FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS IN KUWAIT REPORTED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 5 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Wachira Saloeiyakanon: "Twelve Days In the Middle East, Paradise or Desert?"]

[Excerpts] Meeting With the Amir of Kuwait

On the second day of our visit to Kuwait, all of us went our separate ways depending on our tasks. That is, the government officials went to hold high-level talks while those in the private sector went to meet merchants and businessmen.

Those in my group were responsible for following the progress made in the high-level government and private-sector talks. I chose to monitor the team of Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, who headed the team that met with the Amir of Kuwait, Sheik Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al Sabah, at his palace. Below, I will refer to him simply as the Amir.

That day, both sides had several important matters to discuss, including political, economic and trade matters and relations between the two countries.

But before going to meet the Amir, Mr H.E. Abdul Aziz Husain, the minister attached to the Office of the Prime Minister who was acting on behalf of the Kuwaiti minister of foreign affairs, came to meet Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at his hotel before taking him to meet the Amir.

Besides being the Amir of Kuwait, the Amir is also the prime minister and so the talks between the Amir and Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila were beneficial in several respects.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi told the Amir that we had come to Kuwait to discuss matters with Kuwaiti officials and to improve relations between the two countries. Also, Thailand is a nonpermanent member of the U.N. Security Council. Thus, we want to learn more about the political problems in this region.



One thing for which we must thank Kuwait is that a relative of the Amir donated money to help build a school in Phatthalung Province and several hospitals in Thailand's southern provinces, said the head of our party in conclusion.

The Amir told the Thais that he would like there to be close contact between ASEAN and the Gulf Cooperation Council (G.C.C.).

As for the oil problem, Thailand told Kuwait that this Thai team had come to gather data and learn the truth. Thai officials concerned with this matter had come to negotiate. But as yet, no decision or agreement has been reached.

Another important matter discussed with the Amir that concerns Thais directly was the Moslem problem in Thailand. The Amir said that he had received rather distressing reports. That concerns our not treating the Moslems in Thailand fairly. The Amir said that he wanted to hear about this directly from the head of our party, that is, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the Thai minister of foreign affairs.

In response, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said that the reports that had troubled the Amir were not true.

"We have never prevented the Moslems from earning a living or from doing anything else. The Thai government has granted Moslems full rights just like other Thai citizens. In certain cases, we have even granted special rights to Moslems not granted to non-Moslem Thais. For example, the children of Thai Moslems are allowed to study at the post-secondary level without having to take the entrance examination, which students in general have to take. Even the king has taken a special interest [in Moslems]. He has made visits and developed various things for the Thai Moslems living in the four southern provinces," said Air Chief Marshal Sitthi.

The Amir said that he felt much better after hearing the truth about this. And he is glad that the situation in Thailand is better than that in the Philippines, where the Moslems are presently experiencing problems.

Based on what I heard, I feel that he is especially interested in this matter. Our delegation told him that if he is interested in this matter and would like to send a Kuwaiti delegation to come see the truth for itself, we would be glad to take it to various places. And it seems that Kuwait will send a delegation to Thailand in the near future.

Concerning the Thai Moslem problem, about which Kuwait is so interested, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila further explained to Mr Abdul Aziz Husain, the minister attached to the Office of the Prime Minister and the acting minister of foreign affairs, that when he [Sitthi] was the

secretary-general of the National Security Council, this was a rather worrisome political problem. During that period, various demands were made by the Pattani State Organization. And rumors were spread from abroad in order to obtain support from Moslems throughout the world, particularly in the Middle East. Thus, people had the idea that we were not treating the Moslems fairly.

These are the things that were discussed by the two sides. Actually, much more was discussed. But I have omitted certain matters because of their delicacy. I am afraid that this could create a bad atmosphere. Our delegation was given a warmer and larger reception than that given to delegations from other countries in the wake of their becoming much stricter with foreigners. This was a great honor to our delegation.

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FAVORITISM CITED IN ATHIT SON PROMOTION, U.S. SCHOOL

Bangkok WIWAT in Thai 23-29 Mar 85 pp 18, 19

[Article: "Jealousy Over the Temporary Promotion of Cpt Thitiwat Kamlangek"]

[Text] Maj Gen Chuwit C Saraphong, the deputy commandant of the Institute of Army Acadmies, spoke about the qualifications needed to enter Thailand's Army Staff college. He said that people must have the following four qualifications:

1. Salary level must be between that for a captain and a lieutenant colonel,
2. be a male officer,
3. age,
4. have a bachelor of science degree.

Officers below the rank of captain cannot attend the Army Staff College unless an order is issued by the RTA CINC. As for attending a staff college abroad, those who want to attend such a school must already have attended Thailand's Army Staff College unless an order is issued by the RTA CINC.

In short, based on the statement made by Maj Gen Chuwit, officers below the rank of captain cannot attend Thai or foreign staff colleges unless an order is issued by the RTA CINC.

On 9 November 1984, Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat, the deputy minister of defense, signed Ministry of Defense Order No 1023/1984 on a temporary promotion. The order stated that "in order to enable him to study military science at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Lt Thithiwat Kamlangek, who is assigned to the army attache's office in Washington D.C., is hereby given the temporary rank of captin. This is effective immediately. At the completion of his studies, he will assume his former rank."

With envy over the luck of Lt Thitiwat Kamlangek, the youngest son of Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC, some officers who are attending Thailand's Army Staff College told ATHIT-WIWAT that "very few people are able to attend the U.S. Command and General Staff College, which is well-known throughout the world. In the past before such cases as that of Acting Cpt Thitiwat Kamlangek, the only officers allowed to attend this school in the United States were the officers

who placed first and second in the examinations at Thailand's Army Staff College and one or two other officers who qualified for a scholarship."

"Lt Thitiwat has a chance to study there without having attended the Thai Army Staff College first, which is not against the law, and he has been given the temporary rank of captain. He is certainly a lucky man. I was a major before I got a chance to attend our staff college," said a major who is attending Thailand's Army Staff College to ATHIT-WIWAT.

The U.S. Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is one of the major goals of a military officer. Besides having a better chance of climbing their way up to general, those who have attended this school gain prestige and recognition.

Many Thai officers who graduated first in their class at the Thai Army Staff college have gone to Fort Leavenworth. These include Gen Sitthi Chirarot, Gen Surakit Mailap, Gen Chalat Hiransiri, Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Lt Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong and Maj Gen Suchinda Khraprayun. Thus, it is impossible to compare an officer such as Lt Thitiwat with brilliant officers such as those mentioned above.

Acting Cpt Thitiwat served as a platoon leader in Thailand before being assigned to the army attache's office in Washington. A news report stated that Acting Cpt Thitiwat attended the Battalion Command School in the United States in order to gain the qualifications necessary to attend Fort Leavenworth. As for rank, he has now been given the temporary rank of captain. Temporary promotions are common in cases when this is necessary. For example, in the case of civilians who fought in Vietnam and Korea, the army gave them a temporary commission. In the case of the joint Thai-U.S. military maneuvers 20 years ago, Thailand had to promote Group Cpt Wira Thaikla, the commander of the Thai training contingent, to the rank of air commodore (temporary) so that he would be equal in rank to the commander of the U.S. contingent, who was a brigadier general.

"However, in the case of Lt Thitiwat, the son of Gen Athit, I do not feel that he is ready to attend this school even if he has been given the temporary rank of captain. This is too soon. But this is not a violation of any regulation. It depends on how people feel," said an army lieutenant general to ATHIT-WIWAT.

It is probably true that this depends on "how people feel," just as in the case of Gen Athit Kamlangek, who was promoted from major general to full general during the period April-October 1981. That, too, depended on "how people felt."

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TEXTILE QUOTAS CAUSING ECONOMIC DISRUPTION

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI In Thai 31 Mar-6 Apr 85 pp 6-8

[News Scoop column: "The Textile Quota Problem: "Koson-Danai, Who Received 50 Million?"]

[Text] There are problems with the ready-made clothing quota system, and to date, no one has been able to determine whether the new system implemented on 8 February 1985 by Mr Koson Krairuk, the minister of commerce, is better than the old system implemented by Mr Danai Dunlalampha, the director-general of the Department of Foreign Trade, which went into effect in 1982 when Squadron Leader Punmi Punsu was the minister of commerce.

On 18 March, more than 10,000 workers from various factories started a protest demonstration in front of the Government House. They submitted four demands to the government, one of which called on the the Ministry of Commerce to reinstate the old system. This is hardly an indication that the new system is better.

However, if you ask Mr Koson, who is the person who implemented this new system, he will tell you that the new system is definitely superior.

But in the final analysis, people feel that this problem stems from a conflict of interests between political groups and bureaucrats. That is, there is a conflict between Mr Koson and Mr Danai.

The New and Old Systems

These systems were implemented because Thailand exported large amounts of ready-made clothing, particularly to the United States. This affected the production of ready-made clothing in those countries. Thus, the countries affected (the United States) implemented a quota system to limit the import of these types of goods.

Because other countries stipulated import quotas, the Ministry of Commerce had to allot quotas to the exporters. At present, the Ministry of Commerce has set two types of quotas for the exporters, that is, "lak" and "kong klang" quotas.

Under the old system, the "lak" quota for each exporter was based on the amount exported by the exporter in past years. The "kong klang" quota depended on past exports, the highest unit price (which exporters got a good price) and who used the most domestic raw materials.

"Under the old system, the 'kong klang' quotas reserved by the Ministry of Commerce for allocation to exporters were obtained from the return of quotas by exporters who could not export goods as stipulated. That is, those who could not export goods as stipulated had to return 6 percent of the quotas to the Ministry of Commerce," said a Ministry of Commerce official about "kong klang" quotas. "However, exporters who could not meet the export quotas refused to return the quotas. They either kept them or sold them to other exporters."

This official said that this is why Mr Koson had to implement a new system. He felt that just one group, that is, the established exporters, were benefiting from this. New exporters did not have a chance to expand their business since they did not have export quotas.

"Under the new system, exporters must transfer 'lak' quotas to 'kong klang' quotas at a rate of 30 percent a year," said the official concerning the new system. "To qualify for 'kong klang' quotas, an exporter must have first exported goods based on the 'lak' quotas. If goods are exported to the United States, at least 90 percent of the goods must have been shipped. The rate is 60 percent in the case of goods exported to the EEC."

In 1984, Exports Reached Almost 20 Billion Baht

In 1984, approximately 19.3 billion baht worth of ready-made clothing was exported. The largest market was the United States. This was followed by countries in the EEC.

A total of 21 types of goods were exported to the United States, including cloth for making bed sheets, poplin, print cloth, twill or satin, canvas, other cotton fabrics, synthetic cloth, synthetic thread, cotton gloves, men's and women's cotton coats and men's and women's cotton undershirts, men's non-stretch cotton shirts, non-stretch cotton blouses, men's and women's cotton pants, men's and women's fur coats, men's and women's coats made of synthetic fabrics, men's and women's undershirts made of synthetic fabrics, women's non-stretch undershirts made of synthetic fabric, men's and women's heavy coats made of synthetic fabric and men's and women's pants made of synthetic fabric.

"For these 21 items, the exporter or factory that has exported the most is the Thai Garment Company," said an official from the Department of Foreign Trade. He added that the Thai Garment Company "used to belong to a man from Hong Kong. Now it belongs to Police Gen Phot Phekanan."

This official also said that the Thai Garment Company has the largest quota for exporting men's and women's cotton undershirts to the United States. The total quota is 7.8 million, and the Thai Garment Company exports 2.28 million.

However, the exporter that has problems and that Mr Koson cited in implementing the new system and in establishing an investigative committee is the Wattanakoerb Company. The export quota for cotton gloves is 5.16 million pairs, and this company exports 3.36 million pair.

In 1985, Almost 10 Billion Baht Has Already Been Lost

Col Narong Kittikhachon, a Thai Nation Party MP from Ayuthaya and the owner of the Siam Garment Company, told CHAT ATHIPATAI that ever since the Ministry of commerce implemented this new system, there have been problems, and these have caused a severe slow-down in the export of ready-made clothing.

"Since January, very little has been exported. We have lost revenues of approximately 9 billion baht," said Col Narong. Last year, 3.36 million men's shirts were exported. "This year, I have hundreds of thousands of shirts in stock. Things are becoming difficult."

Col Narong said that at present, besides not being able to export goods to the United States, other countries that have not set quotas are having problems and so goods cannot be exported to these countries either.

Col Narong said that "while France has not set quotas, the Ministry of Commerce has vacillated and has refused to issue a shipping permit. Because of this, I can't ship goods. If things continue like this another 2 months, all the factories will have to shut down since we are all experiencing the same problem."

Summarizing the losses, Mr Chamroen Chittarattanaseni, a representative of the ready-made clothing companies and agents group, said that there are 14 companies in his group. Thirty percent of Thai exports are accounted for by ready-made clothing, which earns approximately 3.36 billion baht. This new system implemented by the Ministry of Commerce has caused losses totaling approximately 128 million baht.

Mr Chamroen said that "these losses will continue to increase unless this problem is solved. The value of exports will drop to zero."

Who Gains, Who Loses? Who Received 50 Million?

Exporters are saying that Mr Koson implemented this new system in order to help five factories that were established just recently.

"These new factories belong to friends of a deputy minister who is a member of the Social Action Party," said one exporter. "After they were established, they did not have any quotas. The only way to get quotas without having to purchase them from the established exporters at a cost of \$5 per dozen, which is very expensive, was to implement this new system, which increases the 'kong klang' quotas every year."

This exporter also said that 50 million baht was paid to have this new system implemented. Among exporters, it is said that 5 million baht of this will be shared with the parties.

"That's impossible. It's just an accusation," said an SAP MP who is close to Mr Koson to CHAT ATHIPATAI. He added that "I can assure you that, as a person who has worked closely with Mr Koson for a long period, I know that he took this action in order to make things fair for all exporters and to put a stop to the corrupt activities of certain bureaucrats."

But actually, regardless of whether the old or the new system is in use, if the people using the system are dishonest and do not have the interests of the country at heart, they can use the loopholes in either system to profit. One is not superior to the other.

As for which system is better and who stands to gain and lose, the best thing would be to have the Office of the Commission to Counter Corruption conduct an investigation. Besides helping to determine which system is better, this would make it possible to catch and punish the dishonest people.

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REACTION TO SHARE FUND CRISIS CONTINUES

Police Won't Take Action

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 2 Apr 85 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Police Focus On Taking Action Against the 'Charter' Company, Do Not Take Action Against Other Share Funds Out of Fear That This Would Disrupt the Economy"]

[Text] The police will not shut down the illegal share funds all at once. It is feared that this would affect the country's financial and economic situation. Such activities will be allowed to continue for the moment. At present, action is being taken against the "Charter Fund" only. Things should be concluded by the end of this month.

A news source from the Committee to Control Nonformal Loans That Defraud the Public, the chairman of which is Police Lt Gen Chamrat Chanthonkhachon, the assistant director-general of the Police Department, talked with SIAM RAT about the efforts being made to suppress the share funds that have violated the share fund regulation. He said that on the afternoon of 1 April, the committee held a meeting to summarize the past week's activities, particularly the case involving the Charter Interaction Company. Many people have filed complaints with the police about losses totaling more than 50 million baht. But those attending the meeting could not agree on whether to file separate charges or whether to file a joint suit. However, the committee will turn the case over to a special prosecutor and let him decide the matter. The Policy Committee will be informed, too.

The news source said that as for supervising other share funds, "we do not want the remaining share funds to collapse at the same time. Because if the share funds all collapsed at the same time, this would have a great effect on the financial and economic situation. This would create problems for many people. The collapse of the Charter Interaction Company alone has affected many low-income people who wanted to make a lot of money. They have lost at least 100 million baht. If the other share funds collapsed, we estimate that losses would total billions or tens of billions of baht. This is a huge sum of money. Thus, the committee has decided to stop here for the moment," said the news source.

Police Lt Gen Chamrat Chanthonkhachon, the committee chairman, said that those attending this meeting discussed the problems facing the share fund of the Charter Interaction Company. Things must be done based on the law. At present, the police are focusing their efforts on the Charter Interaction Company in order to conclude this matter by the end of April. Action is also being taken against the otehr share funds, but things must be done carefully.

A senior military news source revealed that Mrs Chamoy Thipso obtained a passport 5 months ago. This was a tip-off to officials in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who had purchased shares from her and so they all sold their shares. A member of the Committee to Control Nonformal Loans That Defraud the Public told SIAM RAT that anyone can obtain a passport or visa. But if Mrs Chamoy actually does go abroad, who would have the authority to arrest her? She has the right to do what she wants unless criminal charges are filed against her. If charges are filed, she could be arrested.

The news source also said that based on what has been learned from questioning those involved with the Mae Chamoy share fund, this is not a small operation. The witnesses who have been called in for questioning have all asked to postpone giving testimony. The committee has done as much as it can. All sections are exerting a great effort.

"To date, no charges have been filed in the Mae Chamoy case since there is a lack of evidence. The case is still under investigation. If Mrs Chamoy goes abroad, it is up to the Customs Department to prevent her from taking money out of the country," said the news source.

The same news source said that he is sure that Mrs Chamoy will not flee the country. During questioning, she has always said that she will not flee.

A report from the Don Muang branch of the Thai Military Bank informed SIAM RAT that from morning to night on 1 April, bank officials talked about whether the Mae Nokkaoe share fund would collapse. At the same time, it is said that the deposit account of Mae Nokkaoe was closed that day.

#### Impact on Banking System

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 7 Apr 85 pp 5, 6

[Article: "April, the Deadline for Mrs Chamoy, Who Faces the 'Sword of Summary Power' of the Revenue Department"]

[Text] One-sided news reports "citing the law" have been appearing for almost 5 months now on the loan regulation. And the 1985 session of parliament will open in May. This means that the government will have to submit this regulation to parliament for approval in accord

with the law. The government feels that this is an urgent matter. That is, it considers this to be an important matter. There are very few days left. Reports on nonformal share funds and the victims of greed have appeared on the front pages of the newspapers for many days now.

However, in the case of a share fund like that of the Mae Chamoy share fund, all concerned will probably remain quiet. Most of the press reports will be from one side and will be of the type that cites "high-level news sources." Investigation officials have not provided as much information about the Mae Chamoy share fund as they have about more recent share funds such as the Charter Share fund, which is experiencing such a crisis that those who have purchased shares have announced that they are going to "skin" Mr Ekkayut Anchanbut, Thailand's most recent economic criminal.

The one-sided reports of the daily newspapers reflect the difficulties encountered by investigation officials in finding witnesses to testify based on documents seized by officials from a place of business that is thought to have been established by Mrs Chamoy. Most of the witnesses who invested in the Mae Chamoy fund have telephoned officials and asked to postpone giving testimony. Or it can be said that more than 100 investors questioned by officials are witnesses who gained nothing from these activities. But they have refused to testify. This has made it difficult to take any action against Mrs Chamoy based on the Regulation on Loans That Defraud the Public.

Because of this, people are very interested in the news reports about Mrs Chamoy or this share fund, and they wonder what magic power she has that enables her to fight the law implemented by officials, particularly Mr Sommai Huntrakun, the minister of finance, to destroy the Mae Chamoy share fund. People also wonder why investors in this share fund have not filed complaints with the Suppression Division as have investors in other share funds. This indicates that investors in this fund are still being paid interest and that the checks given them have not bounced.

A high-level news source in the Ministry of Finance told SAPDA WICHAN that actually, the Mae Chamoy share fund is in just as much trouble as the other funds. Officials have learned that in November, before the government implemented this regulation to suppress the Mae Chamoy share fund, Mrs Chamoy still had a large sum of money in the bank. This meant that her financial situation was still strong. In particular, at the head office of the Thai Military Bank, which is where Mrs Chamoy kept a large account, her deposit account totaled more than 3 billion baht.

A news report stated that depositors in the Don Muang area have put pressure on Mrs Chamoy to make regular deposits and forbidden her from making withdrawals. Because during the period when Mrs Chamoy came under severe attack by the mass media at the end of 1983, the depositors

in the Don Muang area asked to see the names of her customers. And this frightened them. Ever since then, her financial activities have had problems. Thus, pressure has been exerted to have her regularly deposit money with the Thai Military Bank. These people are still receiving a good rate of interest from Mrs Chamoy just as before. But the result has been that she has had to seek new "victims" outside the Don Muang area in order to bring in new money so that she can continue to pay investors a return of 6.5 percent a month.

"The 3 billion baht that was deposited with the Thai Military Bank has now been withdrawn," said the same news source to SAPDA WICHAN. It is thought that leading customers in the Don Muang area withdrew the money and returned the principal to the depositors for whom they were responsible. In return, they have provided protection and kept others from disturbing Mrs Chamoy at her home. This is different from what has happened with other share funds. Other share funds cheated military personnel and so people have taken action against the operators of these share funds.

Pyramid schemes are similar to the loan activities of commercial banks and financial institutions such as trusts and finance companies. The heart of their activities is confidence in being able to bring in new deposits to support the activities. As stated above, this can be compared to a support that helps extend the life of pyramid or loan activities. Because if new money stops coming in, the activities will die. Thus, regardless of whether it is a pyramid scheme like that operated by Mrs Chamoy or loan activities like those engaged in by banks, the larger the activity, the greater the bargaining power. Conversely, if people lose confidence, the activity will collapse very quickly.

The critical period for the Mae Chamoy share fund will be this April since most depositors buy in for 1 year. The term for those who invested in April 1984 expired at the end of March. During the 12-month period, the investors earned interest at a rate of 6.5 percent per month. This was not a heavy burden for Mrs Chamoy since she could use the new deposits that came in during the period April to November 1984. But when the new law was promulgated, the number of new investors declined. Also, greedy investors who had been earning interest every month and reinvesting the money in the share fund became unwilling to invest additional sums. And they began to show signs of wanting to withdraw their principal at the end of March 1985. Thus, Mrs Chamoy now faces a great problem.

The reason why most depositors in the Mae Chamoy share fund signed deposit contracts in April 1984 is that at the end of 1983, the mass media published reports harshly critical of the Mae Chamoy share fund. And Mr Op Wasurat, the minister of industry, the Central Intelligence Department and the Police Department investigated Mrs Chamoy to determine where she was getting the money and what she was using it for. At first, it was thought that there was corruption within the Petroleum Authority of Thailand, a unit in which Mrs Chamoy served as a minor official.

It was also thought that she might be using large sums of money to trade in weapons, contraband goods or narcotics. But the only result of the investigation was that Mrs Chamoy resigned from the Petroleum Authority of Thailand.

According to a September 1984 report of the Bank of Thailand, the amount of money that Mrs Chamoy obtained from people increased from several billion baht to more than 10 billion baht. In addition, because of the crisis experienced by the financial and trust institutions at the end of 1983, increased amounts of money flowed out of the system and into the share fund of Mrs Chamoy, who paid a much higher rate of interest than the formal financial institutions. The Mae Chamoy share fund grew so rapidly that the Bank of Thailand became alarmed. [Bank officials] invited Dr Siwawut Thephatsadin Na Ayuthaya, an advisor to the Bangkok Peacekeeping Force, to come have lunch. When he was informed about this, Dr Siwawut sent a letter to Gen Athit Kamlangek, the commander of the Bangkok Peacekeeping Force. But the matter died down.

The greatest problem facing Mrs Chamoy is the "sword of summary powers" being wielded by the Revenue Department. It has imposed a tax of 41.6 million baht based on Article 49 of the Civil Code. The Revenue Department has wielded this "sword" effectively against countless people. Even [the estate of] Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat had to pay back taxes totaling 100 million baht after his death. If the Revenue Department cannot collect the taxes owed it from Mrs Chamoy, it has the right to sequester the money that Mrs Chamoy has deposited in the banks. The banks will have to allow the department to do this unless she has deposited the money in someone else's name and the bank is unaware of this. This is like psychological warfare. The people who have deposited money with Mrs Chamoy are afraid that the "sword" now being wielded by the Revenue Department against Mrs Chamoy may someday affect them if officials continue to take action and find evidence indicating to whom Mrs Chamoy has paid such a high rate of interest. Because the interest received by these people is income on which tax must be paid.

Officials do not feel that they will be able to fix the blame squarely if only the Regulation on Loans That Defraud the Public is used. If they encounter a legalminded person who is clever enough to hire an expensive lawyer, officials may make a mistake and fall into a trap. And so they have lifted the "sword," Article 49 of the Civil Code. This has caused great alarm among those who have violated the law and so everyone is trying to save himself. Thus, it should be easier to catch violators.

#### Athit Linked With Chamoy

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 11 Apr 85 pp 20, 21

[Article: "Chamoy-Athit: How Strong a Relationship?"]

[Text] Ever since Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC, appeared on the special edition of the program "Conversations on

Political Problems" broadcast by television channels 5 and 7 on the evening of 7 November 1984 and criticized the Mae Chamoy share fund and the devaluation of the baht, he never mentioned these matters again [until recently]. He came under strong criticism for expressing his views on these matters.

But last week at the end of March, Gen Athit Kamlangek again mentioned the Mae Chamoy share fund. He did so after share fund investors went to the Bangkok Peacekeeping Force and appealed to Gen Athit to find a way to help ease the situation.

Does Athit Own Shares?

The Mae Chamoy share fund is a huge share fund. Of all the share funds in Thailand today, it is the most secure. Shareholders come from all sectors of the bureaucracy. It is thought that air force personnel account for the bulk of Chamoy's customers. This is why the Mae Chamoy share fund has been so secure. Even though there have constantly been reports this past year that the government is trying to find a way to eliminate these share funds, this has not affected Mrs Chamoy. She has continued her activities as usual. She has been visible in public and has even participated in fashion shows.

Besides that, there have occasionally been rumors that several senior people are secretly supporting the Mae Chamoy share fund and that this is why the fund is so secure. In particular, these rumors have focused on Gen Athit Kamlangek and named him as a shareholder in this fund. Gen Athit has denied owning any shares in this fund. However, Mrs Chamoy has tried to donate money through Gen Athit Kamlangek.

Gen Athit spoke about the Mae Chamoy share fund at the end of last year. He said that no one had complained that they had been cheated. No one has been harmed. Thus, [Mrs Chamoy] is not an antisocial element. As for the reports that he has several hundred shares in this share fund, he told people not to meddle with him.

"There are rumors that I own shares in the Mae Chamoy share fund and that this has made the fund secure. Do not believe these rumors. I have not invested any money in the Mae Chamoy share fund," said Gen Athit. He added that investing in share funds results in money revolving among the investors. Share funds are against the law. But society recognizes these as a type of trust. People everywhere and in all spheres invest in share funds.

"I think that if a law were enacted to jail those who invest in share funds, almost everyone would be in jail. At least 50-60 percent [of the population] is involved," said Gen Athit.

## Shame for the Government

These views expressed by Gen Athit Kamlangek on the Mae Chamoy share fund, which are very clear and strong opinions, were aired on the special edition of "Conversations on Political Problems" on 7 November 1984. At one point, he said that some people have said that he owns shares in the Mae Chamoy fund. Actually, he loves justice. But Thailand is strange. People like to try to destroy things that are doing well. The trusts, which were established in accord with the law, have gone bankrupt and people who invested money with them have lost their money. But the government has not taken any action. Those who invested money hoped to get rich. Those who invested money with the trusts, which were established legally, lost money. But a share fund that was not established in accord with the laws and which was established more than 10 years ago, has never cheated anyone. Investing in a share fund is risky in the short term. But what can be done since even financial ventures guaranteed by the government can fail.

"Investing in share funds has long been a common occurrence. I am not siding with the Mae Chamoy share fund. But I am ashamed that the government has not been able to get people to have more faith in the legal trusts than in the illegal activities. But a government spokesman has charged that my views go against government policy. I do not think that this is being fair to me," said Gen Athit.

## Keeping a Low Profile

Since that day, Gen Athit Kamlangek has refused to talk about the Mae Chamoy share fund. This may be because his appearance on "Conversations on Political Problems" that day drew much criticism. He was criticized so strongly that there were even rumors that he would be relieved of his positions or that he would be allowed to hold only the position of supreme commander.

However, Gen Athit Kamlangek did not panic in the face of these rumors and continued to carry out his military duties. The only difference was that he refused to comment on the political situation or nonmilitary matters.

As for the activities of the government during that period, the Regulation on Loans That Defraud the Public was enacted in order to take action against Mrs Chamoy and other share funds. Besides that, [Mrs Chamoy] was called in for questioning. This government offensive forced Mrs Chamoy to keep a low profile. She had to stop appearing at social functions and donating money through Gen Athit Kamlangek.

## Again Comments

After the Charter share fund of Mr Ekkayut Anchanbut collapsed, shareholders in the Mae Chamoy fund became alarmed. They were afraid that it would

be their turn next. Also, Mrs Chamoy asked to postpone making the interest payment, and this led to great uncertainty. People gathered in front of her home. But she did not talk with them. For this reason, approximately 50-60 investors in the Charter and Mae Chamoy funds went to the Bangkok Peacekeeping Force on 29 March in order to ask Gen Athit Kamlangek for help.

These share fund investors appointed six representatives to go meet with Gen Athit. But officials refused to let them meet Gen Athit. These shareholders also avoided reporters and photographers and refused to give their names. They were probably afraid of being prosecuted based on the Regulation on Loans That Defraud the Public.

However, Gen Athit Kamlangek later tried to calm share fund investors by saying that he has told everyone to remain calm and not raise a "hue and cry" or form groups. He asked people to remain quite and settle things gradually. There must not be trouble. He said that he does not have the authority to take action and that all he can do is sympathize and try to help subordinates who are experiencing problems and who have come to him for help.

"If I met Mrs Chamoy, I would ask her not to cause problems for anyone. She is responsible for this matter. We could probably communicate. But I have not seen her and don't know when I will," said Gen Athit.

"I think that this is a major issue. Before the government takes action to close down her activities, it must find a way to help those who have invested money. I think that there will soon be demonstrations," said a LAK THAI military news source in the First Army Area. He added that this will definitely be a large demonstration and that the military apparatus used in the past will not function since these people too are experiencing problems because of the share fund matter.

The purpose of this article was to point out Gen Athit Kamlangek's views on the Mae Chamoy share fund and to show his involvement. Because Gen Athit has recently kept quiet about this. And as the September-October period approaches, he will remain even more aloof and this will give rise to even more rumors.

#### Air Force Involvement

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 28 Mar 85 pp 17-19

[Article: "The Charter Share Fund Began at the 2nd Group But Ended With the Ruin of the Country"]

[Text] The Charter share fund has collapsed. Mr Ekkayut Anchanbut, the managing director, fled when the checks that he had issued to pay the interest--8 percent a month--bounced, and money was withdrawn from the oil share fund, which engaged in activities similar to those of the Mae Chamoy and Mae Nokkao funds. It is thought that Mr Ekkayut



fled to Taiwan. In the beginning, people invested money in the Charter share fund in the hope of earning a high rate of interest. Most were military personnel stationed in Lopburi Province. LAK THAI went to Lopburi in order to get the facts at the source. In Lopburi, the Charter share fund was more popular than the Mae Chamoy or Mae Nokkao funds since it paid a high rate of interest and seemed trustworthy in the beginning. Interest was paid on the first day of the month. A representative or the head agent distributed the checks to the customers in Lopburi. These checks were usually drawn on an account at the Lopburi branch of the Thai Military Bank. But occasionally another bank was used, such as the Bank of Thailand or the Krung Thai Bank.

This share fund became very popular "just within the last 15 months," said a news source to LAK THAI about the Charter share fund in Lopburi. He said that in the last 15 months, the share fund in Lopburi took in approximately 150 million baht.

"This began with air force personnel at the 2nd Group, Khokkathiem. Everyone invested money. They did everything they could to raise money to purchase shares. They pooled their money to purchase a share. Some purchased only a fraction of a share. These people did not trust Mrs Chamoy because at that time, there were frequently reports that she had problems. From the 2nd Group, this expanded to the Artillery Center, the Army Air Center, the Special Warfare Center, the Army Military District and the Army Weapons Production Center. All were military personnel. But then people in bureaucratic circles began to invest. There were many military personnel there and when military personnel get involved in something, it seems safe. Following that, mid-echelon merchants who wanted to earn a higher rate of interest than that paid by the banks got involved. Finally, farmers began investing money. This was very popular in Ban Mi and Khok Samrong districts. And these are the ones who lost the most."

The news source said that "even in a small province like Singburi, farmers invested at least 100 million baht in the Charter share fund. But that is still less than the amount invested in the Mae Chamoy share fund. People in Singburi invested more than 500 million baht in the Mae Chamoy fund. Do you know that Mrs Chamoy Thipso is from Singburi? She was born in In Buri District, the same district as M.R.L. Khukrit Pramot. But Khukrit was born in a boat on the Chaophraya River at Ban Namtan. Mrs Chamoy is from Singburi Province. Mrs Chanya, whose share fund has now collapsed and who is in prison, is a relative. The husband of Mrs Chanya is Mrs Chamoy's brother. Most of the people in the provinces who invest in the Mae Chamoy share fund are from Singburi Province.

In Lopburi, many soldiers invested in this share fund. It first originated among the soldiers. It spread throughout Lopburi so quickly because Lopburi is a military zone. Lopburi has approximately 300 million baht for military activities, including salaries, allowances and so on.

An agent went and talked with the soldiers or their families. Sometimes the husband was away at the border or at some battlefield and so it was the wife who received his salary and allowances. She then used the money to purchase shares without the knowledge of her husband, who was risking his life at the border. "The effects of the collapse of this share fund will definitely reach the border. The morale of the soldiers on the border will decline since they don't know whether their wives lost money in the share fund." Usually, the agents contact senior officers whom the families of the soldiers trust. These agents must be "masters," too, that is, they are the wives of senior officers. Because a "master" can talk to another "master" more easily than to people who are not "masters." "In Lopburi, there are 'red, black and green masters' and many other 'masters' who serve as share agents."

After these "masters" have taken the money from the customers, they are responsible for paying them interest at the beginning of each month. As is said, "on the first of the month, we get paid."

Since the collapse of the Charter share fund, a few people have continued to invest since they feel that this happened to another share fund and not the Mae Chamoy or Mae Nokkao fund. Some people have never heard of the Charter share fund. The agents told them that they would invest the money in the Mae Chamoy or Mae Nokkao funds. But actually, they invested it in the Charter share fund, which paid 8 percent interest instead of the 6.5 percent paid by the Mae Chamoy fund. When they paid the customers their interest, they paid only 6.5 percent and pocketed the other 1.5 percent. The customers were unaware of this since they thought that they had invested in the Mae Chamoy share fund. Many customers believed that their money was safe since they had invested in the Mae Chamoy fund. They did not care about the collapse of the Charter share fund. But eventually the agents did not have money to pay the interest. And so people learned that their money had been invested in the Charter share fund. "People will definitely be killed over this since many people were cheated. The wives of the soldiers won't do much. But when their husbands return from the border, the problem will get worse. People must be careful," said an officer who is afraid about what will happen in the future.

At the beginning of last week, Lopburi was a "place of suffering." Everywhere, people were alarmed by the share fund matter. Many people went to the Prakan shrine to make offerings and to ask for help and the return of their money. "The only thing on which we can rely is Chaopho Prakan," said one person who had invested money in the share fund. People also went to the King Narai Monument to make offerings and ask for help with this.

The customers in Lopburi are the first ones to contact the police in order to have action taken against Mr Ekkayut Anchanbut and the Charter share fund. The number of complaints will probably increase. As of 18 March, 67 people had filed complaints with the Suppression Division, which has sent officials to investigate the matter.

One person who is well-informed about the share funds said that the money that was obtained from people in Lopburi during these past 15 months was probably just held and not put to any use. At the end of each month, the money paid in was used to pay people their "interest." But really, this was their money. For example, to purchase one share, a person had to invest 160,000 baht, for which he was to be paid interest for 19 months. If interest was paid for only 12 months and the share fund then collapsed, [the fund operator] still made a profit. This is a simple example in which the [fund operators] did not invest the money since they had planned to cheat the people all along. Some people were paid all their money, and it is these people who attracted others. It is the people who invest later who have problems. "Those who invest in the initial stage are the fishing pole line, those who invest during the middle stage are the rod, then come the hook and bait. Those who are last to invest are the fish," said the news source.

There have also been reports from Lopburi that because many soldiers in Lopburi are experiencing problems because of the collapse of the share fund, the army has taken steps to provide help to the "families of those soldiers who are experiencing problems because of the collapse of this share fund." The word "family" was used because soldiers are government officials and cannot invest in share funds. That would be a violation of discipline and of bureaucratic regulations. Thus, the word "family" has been used. Help may be given by paying "interest" first or by providing the families with some other guarantee that they will get their money back. If high military echelons make such an "effort," there is a chance that the families will get their money back.

A senior officer has informed us that all the share funds have had a great effect on the economy, politics and security. As an example, he said that people such as mid-level businessmen who invest approximately 5 million baht create jobs for people and create revolving capital. If people at this level did not invest this money but instead just purchased share funds and let their money earn interest, there would be a lack of business activity, there would be no jobs and people would be unemployed. In such a situation, unemployment would increase. Letting money sit idle like this is not good. The banks do not want to take in this money since the share funds might withdraw it all at any time. The banks cannot recall the money loaned to people in time and so they will not have enough money to pay the money. Or they will have to rush people to repay their loans. "The banks will not accept share fund money in excess of 20 million baht. Thus, the share funds have to deposit the money in different banks throughout the country. If a single bank accepted a deposit of 100 million baht and the depositor later came and withdrew the entire 100 million baht, the bank would fail." The news source also said that the Regulation on Loans That Defraud the Public, or the share fund regulation, was promulgated based on the opinion of the National Security Council. The NSC feels that if a country with bad intentions puts up a sum of money to have share funds pay interest continually, more and more money will flow into the share funds. This

means that there will be no investment. And if there is no investment, there will be no new jobs and people will be unemployed. As the money in the share funds piles up, unemployment will increase. This is a social problem. It is an economic problem and concerns security, too. Since this was the view of the NSC, it urged the government to issue a regulation to control this before it becomes too late or before this becomes a loophole that countries with bad intentions can use in this way.

#### Government Controls On Funds

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 22 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by Suk Wannasak: "The Share Fund Disease Spreads In the Air Force"]

[Text] Air Force Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat, the former RTAF CINC and the current deputy minister of defense, went to have his knee examined at the Phumiphon Hospital. He told a joke to reporters about this.

A doctor asked whether he was suffering from a feeling of numbness [cha]. Air Chief Marshal Phaniang said no but that his knee was swollen. The doctor said that many people here were suffering from the Charter disease. Air Chief Marshal Phaniang then understood to what he was referring.

Air Chief Marshal Phaniang also observed that the people at the hospital did hardly any work at all. People were preoccupied with making appointments with those who were supposed to pay them money. They refused to do much work. This was a great loss. And it was just the luck of many of the patients who, besides going to this hospital for treatment at this particular time, were air force personnel who were suffering from the same "disease" as the hospital staff--numbness and nervousness.

The cause of the "disease" affecting the doctors, nurses and patients was the same for all--the collapse of the share fund.

The Mae Chamoy share fund is a share fund that pays a very attractive rate of interest. But the Charter share fund, which was established afterwards, paid an even higher rate of return and so many people switched funds and invested in the Charter share fund. The former RTAF CINC said that several hundred thousand people had invested in this share fund in the hope of getting rich. They were cheated and so they lost their money. An old truth is that the greater the potential reward, the greater the risk.

People cannot be criticized for investing money. When they have savings, many people want to invest their savings in order to earn interest. When people volunteer to handle the money and pay a higher rate of return than that offered by the formal financial institutions, people

will be interested. In particular, when people who live in the same society or who work in the same field hear their neighbors talking about this and hear that they have earned interest steadily month after month, they will naturally want to invest, too. If they haven't invested, you can't talk to them intelligibly. People who have not eliminated all their evil desires will desire wealth. They are greedy. Some make money. Some people invested money and earned a high rate of interest for more than 10 years. Their only loss now is a loss of profit. But those who invested only recently were too late. They have lost money.

The nonformal financial activities have drawn money out of the formal financial institutions. It is only natural for people to invest their money where it will earn the highest rate of return. Mr Sommai Huntrakun, the minister of finance, has to work hard because expenditures are huge. He feels that if the nonformal activities are closed down, this money will return to the formal system. Thus, he seized on the point that the nonformal activities might be defrauding the people and so a regulation was quickly promulgated to control this. Everyone, including legal officials such as Minister Meechai Ruchaphan, finance ministry officials and Bank of Thailand officials, has worked hard. Also, police officials from the Suppression Division and from the Central Investigation Bureau have worked hard to arrange meetings and find out what is going on. They have sought evidence and questioned the people who operate the share funds. Those involved with the share funds are becoming very worried. Mrs Chamoy, who was thought to be in a very secure position, announced that she would carry on share fund activities another 15 years. Her customers were overjoyed at this. But only a few days later, she was less assertive. There were few cheers.

As for the Charter share fund, it cannot be said that it collapsed because the government promulgated this regulation. As for reports that charges will be filed against people, the legal minister wants to punish them as rebels. They have had to go into hiding since the police have issued warrants for their arrest.

A large share fund has collapsed and the shareholders have become upset. Thus, the fact that the former RTAF CINC did not see people working when he went to the Phumiphon Hospital shows how confused things are. The regulations cannot be used with people who are frightened and who are suffering. The lack of discipline is worrisome. The share fund problem will not be solved any time soon. It is hoped that the people responsible will do something to boost the morale of the doctors and nurses so that they begin showing an interest in the patients again.

Financial activities during the period when Mr Sommai has served as the minister of finance in the Prem government are really worth studying. The present government has been in office for 4-5 years now. But financial matters, in both the public and private sectors and in both the formal and nonformal sectors, are in great turmoil.

If the treasury runs out of money, who should be blamed? He has used the same man continually. The government itself must pass a test when parliament convenes. It is said that the government has the votes it needs when it submits the Regulation on Loans That Defraud the Public to parliament for approval. If the government does have more than enough votes as stated by the deputy prime minister and several ministers, the government will probably pass the test. But if it should fail, will this government do the proper thing or will it become numb, too.

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CSO: 4207/169

THAILAND

VOFA REJECTS SRV CHARGES OF 'PROVOCATIONS'

BK220246 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Article: "Vietnamese Leaders Fabricate Lies To Cover Up Facts"]

[Text] Recently, VNA alleged that Thailand has carried out armed provocations in Cambodia. Such allegations are not new, but rather an old trick by Vietnamese leaders to divert the attention of the world and the Vietnamese people from Vietnam's own economic hardships and its military occupation in and aggression against Cambodia. Those who follow the situation in this region understand well the Vietnamese leaders' real nature and goals.

In alleging Thai provocations in Cambodia, VNA cited reports from the Heng Samrin regime to make it appear that the Cambodians were protesting Thai provocations. All lovers of justice, however, know that Heng Samrin is, in fact, a Vietnamese puppet. The international community recognizes that the Prince Sihanouk-led CGDK is the legitimate government of Cambodia and thus is authorized to speak for the Cambodian people and Cambodia. For this reason, it can be said that news reports from the Heng Samrin regime are fabricated by Vietnamese leaders for release by the Heng Samrin regime so that VNA can cite them, despite the fact that the Heng Samrin regime has no legitimate right to issue such reports on behalf of Cambodia or the Cambodian people. These reports charge Thailand with repeated violations of Cambodian territory, such as Thai reconnaissance aircraft and ships violating territorial waters [as heard] and Thai artillery shells being fired into Cambodia. All of these allegations are groundless, and the Thai authorities have stopped wasting their time rejecting them. Justice lovers know that such accusations are groundless.

What is noteworthy is that Thai leaders' warnings that future attacks inside Thailand by Vietnamese soldiers will be liable to counterattacks into Cambodia has been condemned by Vietnamese leaders, who said Thailand would have to bear the consequences of such violations of Cambodian territory. [Words indistinct] if Thailand's violations of Cambodian territory are repeated as alleged by Hanoi, why must Vietnamese leaders condemn Thai military leaders' warnings of a cross-border retaliation, which has not actually taken place?

VNA's allegations often note, at the end of the item, that Cambodian resistance forces based in Thailand crossed into Cambodia to conduct sabotage, and many of these were captured, wounded, or killed. For example, on 3 April VNA

reported that 169 such people had been captured and 259 others wounded in the past week, and a 9 April report said 273 intruders were wounded. What must be pointed out first is that the Cambodians who were called Cambodian intruders are in fact Cambodian patriots who are opposed to the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia. They are soldiers of the legitimate Democratic Kampuchean Government and are fighting to evict the aggressors and violators of Cambodian territory--the Vietnamese. These Cambodians have every right to be inside Cambodia. They are not bandits or criminals as alleged. The real criminals are the members of the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces. Also, if it is true that about 250 Cambodian resistance fighters are captured or wounded every week as alleged, it means that resistance fighters are carrying out continuous operations in Cambodia, not along the Thai border. Moreover, the number of these resistance fighters must be enormous, because they have managed to operate continuously despite suffering 250 casualties per week and constant losses of weapons. For this reason, these resistance fighters are not pushovers and have not suffered defeats as often alleged by Vietnamese and Heng Samrin regime leaders.

In addition, the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin allegations are very vague. They claim Thai military operations are provocative but do not say how, nor do they report resulting casualties. However, since the legitimate Cambodian soldiers and leaders have not complained about Thai provocations, it can be inferred that Thai forces were provoking Vietnamese forces. But it must be borne in mind that the sites of the alleged incidents were in western Cambodia. What were Vietnamese soldiers doing there unless they were carrying out aggression against Cambodia, occupying Cambodia, and oppressing the Cambodian people? Thailand and Vietnam have no common borders; thus, how could Thai forces provoke Vietnam? Rather, the provocations are committed by Vietnamese soldiers in their aggression against Cambodia and violations of Thai territory.

It is noteworthy that Vietnam has stepped up its slanders against Thailand since its forces have been pushed back to Cambodia by Thai soldiers following intrusions into Thailand. Vietnam's allegations were aimed at diverting world attention from its incursions into Thailand and its occupation of Cambodia. It is evident that Vietnamese leaders have used an old trick to try to deceive uniformed people by citing reports of the Heng Samrin regime's news agency, Beir puppet, in an attempt to gain credibility, although the allegations were vague and the losses cited fictitious. Attempts were also made to distort the fact of who is master of Cambodia.

The aim of the Vietnamese leaders is to fabricate lies to cover up facts of which they are ashamed. Allegations against Thailand are aimed at concealing from the world the extent of Vietnam's violations of Cambodian territory, which have spilled over into Thailand, resulting in the Vietnamese troops' expulsion by Thai soldiers.

The Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, under the pretext of liberating the Cambodian people from the despicable Pol Pot, is aimed at concealing from the Vietnamese people the economic woes and hardships in Vietnam, which is already in the 10th year of liberation. What the Vietnamese leaders are concealing is that they have subjugated themselves to the Soviet Union in return for money



to wage a war of oppression against the Cambodian people. If this is not the reason for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, and if the Vietnamese leaders genuinely believe that Vietnam has good intentions toward Cambodia, the Cambodian people should be allowed to choose someone other than Pol Pot and vote for an elected government to eliminate Pol Pot somehow. The Cambodian people should be allowed to settle their country's affairs. It would be better for Vietnam to leave Cambodia and take care of its own affairs for the sake of peace and an improved Vietnamese economy than to commit aggression against other countries and to slander Thailand simply to cover up facts of which it is ashamed.

CSO: 4207/187

THAILAND

ATHIT DISCUSSES BORDER SECURITY, RETALIATION

BK210215 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Statement by Supreme Commander and Army Commander in Chief General Athit Kamlang-ek in Prachin Buri Province on 18 April--recorded]

[Text] I always believe that the communists have future strategic designs on Thailand. For this reason, we are doing our best to block their designs. They are not ready at present. What they are doing now is testing our strength at the border. If we give them the impression that our border line is not strong and that they can break in anytime, then one day they will attempt to march into our country. On the contrary, if we make our border strong and reliable, this will make them think before breaking in as they know that it is not that easy.

You must have already heard about the Vietnamese boasting that in this or that month they would come to have a cup of coffee at Sanam Luang [Main public grounds in Bangkok]. In other words, they are implying that it is easy for them to march into Thailand. As a soldier, if you let them do that, it means you have lost your honor. In fact, you would lose not only honor but your whole country. In this connection, we have strongly retaliated each time there was a violation--no matter on which side of the border--in Prachin Buri, Chanthaburi, Trat, Buriram, Surin, Sisaket, or Ubon Ratchathani Province.

Some people asked us why we didn't stage a crossborder retaliation. I would like to say that we limit our acts to what is really necessary because we do not want to be blamed by others that we commit acts of violation or aggression. We have to limit our actions in line with our foreign policy. We want the Cambodian problem to be settled through the United Nations. We must therefore act within limits. If we act like a hooligan, the United Nations will pay no attention to the problem and we may have to stand and face the problem alone. It is unsafe and inappropriate for a small country like us to face such a problem in isolation. We therefore have to abide by certain rules and limits. Anyway, to safeguard national security, I have given the order that action be taken if there is a danger to our community or territory.

CSO: 4207/187

THAILAND

ACTIVIST MOVEMENTS, MILITARY REACTION ANALYZED

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 28 Mar-3 Apr 85 pp 8-12

[Article: "A Look At Troublemakers Who Destroy Democracy"]

[Text] Comparing democracy to a house, we can see "arsonists" carrying torches waiting for a chance to set fire to the building. As for the political atmosphere, these are skilled agitators who can incite people or stir up trouble to get crowds of people to demonstrate in the streets. Those who do not like such people and who view them as troublemakers refer to them as "hired political agitators." But that is incorrect. Some of these people do have goals or targets based on their political philosophy. But their ideals are not strong enough and so most people just regard them as political troublemakers.

It is said that several secret government units know about these groups. They sometimes use people in these groups to obtain important information. These mass guerrillas, of which there are several groups, have been carrying on activities on a professional basis for more than 10 years. At the same time, many people have carried on protest demonstrations without realizing that this was the work of these mass guerrillas.

"Thailand has troublemakers." People may know this. But behind all the trouble, few people know that, many times, the trouble is caused by the actions of just a few people. And the heads of these groups may be government officials. The turmoil in order to control the political game seems like a pair of dice that has been thrown by certain people.

SU ANAKHOT would like to classify the political troublemakers in order to clarify things. Actually, this description is based on what Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, the secretary-general of the National Security Council, said about the professional rabble rousers at the Ambassador Hotel on 22 March.

"In our country, there are various power groups that hold demonstrations using the troubles of certain groups of people in order to make political changes even though this is outside the framework of the constitution. Some groups have called for a democratic revolution. As has been said,

they want to create political divisions and change to a socialist system," said the secretary-general of the NSC. These groups want to topple the democratic government.

"Urban mercenaries on the Thai political stage"--this phrase has a nice ring. Let's see which groups are involved and who these people are.

#### The 'Eternal' Revolutionaries

This is an old group that can be compared to a rusty Buddha statute. Digging into things, we can see the people who founded this group. This group has worked openly for more than 10 years. It is well-financed. At one time, it stood at the forefront and cooperated with experts in the military, working through a former lieutenant-general, a military expert whose older brother had been the director-general of an old department. This man was quite well-known during the time of field marshals Sarit and Thanom.

"His name is Prasoet Sapsunthon. He is getting old now. But even though he is older, he is still active. The phrase 'still waters run deep' seems to fit his personality as a philosophic person. Actually, his thinking is still young and fresh. His ideas are alive with the spirit of change."

It is well known that the present "brains of the army [Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut] assigned him the political task of serving as the creative thinker behind the propagandists. Thus, in one period, the words "democratic revolution" and the "truth of revolution" made people think deeply. He wanted to uproot the laborers and revolutionary forces. However, his target of building socialism was often obstructed by Marxist-Leninist terminology. He was once fascinated by Maoism. But later on, he rejected Maoism. This is a complex matter, too complex for the "great [Phaisan] masses."

"The Communist Party and those who advocate violence, the crazy revolutionaries, are of the same type. Hey, fighting with weapons is just opportunism." Prasoet once said this to his disciples, who are said to have memorized his words like a parrot.

One of his followers is a person of high status. It is said that he is a general. Another two disciples have been stuck at the level of colonel for a long time. They are too fanatical about theory and so have been "punished" by their superiors by being denied promotion. They have been kept "muzzled" out of fear that they would get themselves into more trouble.

Since it proved difficult to interest the masses in building socialism, this group shifted its focus to a capitalist revolution and hurried to implement its ideas. But by chance, the theory as taught by Prasoet

was misunderstood by the powerholders who implemented his ideas. The socialists viewed the capitalist revolution as "Western" and compared this to eating a hamburger with shrimp paste. Thus, the powerholders put up the "red light." People had to stop putting forth such ideas. This theory was based on the simple belief that when there are dictatorial soldiers, they will also be democratic soldiers. And when there are democratic soldiers, there must be armed men who desire democracy--to follow the formula. If there are armed groups and they desire democracy, a democratic revolution will take place. Therefore, the next revolution must be a democratic revolution.

These people are the major theorists in the country. They believe that a single person can effect a revolution or that a few words can win followers to carry out a revolution. However, there are always others to add that "if someone pays, others will carry out a revolution." But really, we don't know. We do know that his followers hold high positions.

#### The Group That Has Long Remained Concealed

This group made the famous statement that even the gods have to bow down before the great ideas of this ideology. The leaders of this group are clever and astute in providing ideological guidance and organizing coordination cores, and they have several groups of followers carrying on secret activities. Even a group such as the Communist Party of Thailand, which had strong unity, was defeated by "Phin," who succeeded in avoiding all dangers, both from the state and the CPT. He coordinated things to have the state suppress the communists. Policy 66/1980 was implemented in order to get people to surrender. But only the intellectuals returned. However, Phin's group could get [communist] activists to return from all zones. Even living far away from the party was like being near the party. That is, he had connections and could get people to become members and supporters of the organization.

This magic power both in theory and in attracting mass forces could not escape the attention of "Bun," a person with "sticky" fingers who could bring ideas together. Thus, the democratic soldiers line was welded to the mass line by this "big" soldier, who is using this "glue" as a political "spear" and who is waiting for the right moment to overturn the political situation.

Both the revolutionary group and the hidden group have made great political gains. The government has always been willing to give them secret funds to implement their ideas. They have become political groups that are more resolute than other groups.

#### The Jungle Returnees

One older man who earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from Chulalongkorn University and who, when he was living in the city and working at an

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insurance company, induced young people to flee to the jungle, was called "Hia." And in one period, he became so well known that soldiers used his theory and almost failed. This is the picture that has been painted of the leader of this group.

This is the most recent group to emerge from the jungle. "Comrades" have emerged, too. But they carry on activities on a limited scale since they lack funds. Thus, they have to be thrifty and wait for money before they can do anything. Others often refer to them disparagingly as the "unemployed." If people from the first two groups discussed above offer them a "job," they are usually eager to accept. They don't care what it is as long as they are paid.

This is a very diverse group. It is said that when they were in the jungle, they had great arguments. And they have continued to argue since returning from the jungle. They apparently like to "cut" their group into small pieces. If they fight, they do so "to the death." This is the nature of this group.

"Hia," the head of this group, is referred to as the "brains of the brain." That is, he likes to use his expertise in Eastern and Western political theory to create his own ideology. It is said that he is a skilled analyst. Some data, particularly secret documents, are provided to the military "for bureaucratic interests." But it is suspected that much of the data, whether concerning the CPT or not, are sent to "Hia" to analyze.

"He has submitted plans, but they have all been rejected since this would have made enemies of the intellectuals. In the past, he always referred to Chairman Mao. Now the intellectuals can be seen "sitting and drinking beer." He criticized the weak leftists. However, he has given up his pro-Chinese views," said a well-informed man. He added that this former "comrade" lives in a well concealed place.

An important member of this group is an enemy of a young scholar who was a shadow of Gen Saiyut Koetphon. This man has had to go teach in the United States since he told his story to a newspaper. "At that time, he was very angry. But now he says that the Americans have been beaten. Now, only the Chinese need to be 'beaten,'" said a well-informed source.

#### Unity Can Conquer All

It is said that even though the guerrillas are trying to mobilize the masses to follow their political path as discussed above, most are carrying on activities secretly. They receive money from the secret government fund. But in many instances, the activities of these groups have thrown the state apparatus into turmoil or almost paralyzed the state.

One psychologist said that most of those affected by Policy 66/1980 have given up all forms of political activity. They have resigned themselves to making a living by themselves in order to get free of the jungle. The exceptions are those whom we have already discussed. These "professional" or "hired" activists still fear Policy 66/1980. But that may soon come to an end. This will be dangerous for them, too. Thus, they have to use various forms.

"These people are very happy when communists are captured. They act like that is the end of the communists. But when the tide turns, these people will demand that Policy 66/1980 be used against the communists again. This group can unite or get along with many factions. They will help suppress the CPT or help the powerholders. They can exist in all environments. Some senior people who coordinate things with this group are sometimes confused and do not know what these people will do," said one well-informed man. As an example, he cited the fact that during the latest arrest of communists, many of these people suddenly disappeared.

Analyzing things like a politician, this same man said that "if Athit or Phichit uses 66/1980, this group will support them. But they do not want to support them since they are afraid that these two will not use 66/1980, which would make things very difficult for them. They might be arrested," said this man.

Thus, there have been successive attempts to block the extension of Gen Athit Kamlangek based on the views of this philosopher and his followers. This is in harmony with the "coordinator," who can be said to be the "boss" of this group.

At present, the hired rabble rousers are in the "palm of the hand" of an officer who wears the uniform of the "brains of the army." The plan to "topple Prem and install Athit and Phichit" seems to be working. This has caused great turmoil in the country.

The Present Situation: The Plan to form a New Government

"Money can always be found for anything." This is a sarcastic phrase that political observers have used in referring to the troublemakers or hired rabble rousers. As for the phrase "topple Prem and install Athit and Phichit," that refers to the "bosses" ordering the leaders of various power groups who have broken away from various ideological camps to establish organizations or groups to attack the government gently, like spanking a child, since they want to compromise with those groups that oppose the government. On the other hand, this is an attempt to trap other officers just as in the case of the [devaluation of] the baht. This would provide another good opportunity.

It is said that the fact that Gen Athit Kamlangek, the top military leader, is so quiet these days has resulted in several "philosophers" not having anything to do. They must find a way to attack the government so that Gen Athit's faction can become active again. This might result

in Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, harboring resentment against Gen Athit. This can be seen from the activities of various power groups, which "make it seem as if the country is in turmoil."

It is thought that the assassinations and attempted killings of important people and the activities of various power groups that took place in the past and that may happen again in the future were "intentional acts" aimed at creating the "shadow of dictatorship," which wants to use dark powers to persecute people unjustly, frighten the people and split away from those groups that want to topple the government.

As for the present situation, SU ANAKHOT feels that regardless of whether there are evil rumors or reports about protest groups or various activities, all these things have been "created" by various ideological leaders who are exerting pressure on the power groups to demonstrate again. And what is important is that the "thread" from this movement can be traced back to political and military supporters of Gen Prem's government.

In addition to "joining together to suppress Athit and other political groups," it is said that the clear goal of this movement is to keep things in turmoil for an extended period before exerting pressure on Gen Prem to dissolve parliament and then implementing their plan to form a democratic revolutionary government.

Thus, the political games being played today are no different from playing "bahi" to scare the people. And regardless of whether these plans achieve results, this will be another laughable page in the history of Thailand. But this will be a sad period for the country and the people.

11943

CSO: 4207/174



THAILAND

BRIEFS

DEMOCRAT CANDIDATE WINS BY-ELECTION--Phiraphan Phalusuk, candidate number five of the Democrat Party, won the Yasothon by-election, which ended last night, with the highest votes to fill the vacancy in the house of representatives. Yasothon Province announced the official result of the by-election at 2400 on the by-election day. According to the official announcement, the winner of the by-election received 49,879 votes. Votes received by the other candidates are as follows: Police Major Sukhum Phanpheng, candidate number six of the Puangchon Chao Thai Party, 35,475 votes; Damrongsak Phatiyasikhan, candidate number two of the Social Action Party, 30,861 votes; Wisan Dechasen, candidate number three of the Chat Thai Party, 27,866 votes; Bunloet Sunwannaseni, candidate number one of the Progressive Party, 5,243 votes; and Chaloemsak Sitthiphun, candidate number four of the Pracha Seri Party, 2,045 votes. A total of 155,287 people went to exercise their voting rights, 80.4 percent of the eligible voters of the province, a high voter turnout. About 2.51 percent of the ballots were invalid. Yasothon Governor Charuai Yingsawat disclosed this morning that 2.4 million baht of budget was spent for this by-election. The governor presented the document certifying that the holder has won the by-election to Phiraphan Phalusuk after the official announcement was made at 2400 yesterday. He will bring this document when reporting to the parliament. [Text] [BK221452 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 22 Apr 85]

KING'S MESSAGE ON CAMBODIAN NATIONAL DAY--[17 April message from King Phumiphon Adunyadet to CGDK President Prince Norodom Sihanouk] On the occasion of the National Day of Cambodia, I convey my greetings and good wishes for your happiness and continued improvement in Cambodian people's lives. [Text] [BK190928 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 Apr 85]

CSO: 4207/187

WESTERN SAMOA

NEW CABINET STIRS DEBATE

Apia THE SAMOA TIMES in English 29 Mar 85 pp 1, 18

[Text]

The controversy over the Prime Minister's new Cabinet rages on as the new ministers start their duties in their appointed departments.

Why the Prime Minister decided to accept three quarters of his old Cabinet is still the question most frequently asked but, so far, only the Prime Minister appears to know the full answer.

One speculation is that the new ministers were chosen because of their loyalty to the boss during the crisis of the Vaai Kolone resignation from the Human Rights Protection Party (HRPP) and the subsequent attempt to form a coalition with the Christian democrats.

Another guess is that the dropped ministers were too strong in their views and may have been obstructive during the last two years.

Although the Prime Minister's choices were largely surprising to

many they were not all that surprising to members of one kava group. Two members of this group won their sweepstake by picking six out of the eight new ministers. Another five picked five of the names.

Of the new ministers the appointment of Polataivao Fosi as the new Minister of Lands has been the cause of a great deal of head shaking in view of the allegations made during the Commission of Enquiry of some 10 years ago into his previous tenure there.

The choice of Nonumalo Faiga appears to have been quite unexpected as there were rumours that he would have supported Vaai had he decided to make a bid for the prime ministership two weeks ago.

The retention of Mr Netzler has also drawn comment, first because of his involvement in the logging controversy

and second, as the representative of a minority group. Critics say that Aana, the most populous district in the country should have been represented in Cabinet.

Counting the Prime Minister, Savaili ~~now~~ has three members to Upolu's six, three from Tuamasaga, two from Atua and the representative of individual voters.

The full list of ministers and their portfolios is as follows:

CABINET 1985:

TAFUA KALOLO - JUSTICE  
Lands and Titles Court.

JACK NETZLER - WORKS  
Public Works, Special Projects Development Corporation, Electric Power Corporation, Water Supply and Water Conservation.

TOI AOKUSO - AGRICULTURE  
Forestry and Fisheries, Cocoa & Copra Board, National Parks Reserve, Samoa Coconut Products, Agricultural Store, Produce Marketing Division.

PATU AFAESE - EDUCATION  
Ministry of Youth, Sports, Customs and Culture, Apia Park Board.

PULE LAMEKO - ECONOMIC AFFAIRS: Department of Economic Development, Trade, Commerce and Industries, Hotels and Tourism, Statistics.

NONUMALO FAIGA - HEALTH  
Post Office, Telecommunications and Radio, Marine and Shipping.

POLATAIVAO FOSI - LANDS AND SURVEY: Department of Lands and Survey.

TUILAIPA SATILELE - FINANCE: Treasury, Customs, Inland Revenue, Central Bank of Western Samoa, Development Bank and other Banking Institutions in Western Samoa, National Provident Fund, Accident Compensation Board, Government Insurance Institutions, Public Trust, Samoa Forest Products, Civil Aviation.

TOFILAU ETI ALESANA - PRIME MINISTER: Prime Minister's Department, Foreign Affairs, Internal and District Affairs, Legislative, Police and Prisons Services, Attorney General, Cabinet Secretariat, Public Service Commission, Labour, Audit, Broadcasting, Immigration, Fire Services, Western Samoa Trust Estates Corporation.

CSO: 4200/801

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

HOANG VAN HOAN'S CAMBODIAN DAY MESSAGE CITED

BK181015 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in  
Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] On the occasion the Japanese committee in charge of organizing the International Conference on Kampuchea held a Cambodian Day meeting on 17 April, Hoang Van Hoan, former vice chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly who opposes the Hanoi Vietnamese leaders, sent a greetings message to the Japanese committee for holding the Cambodian Day meeting. [sentence as received] The message stresses:

Over the past few years, the Le Duan clique has been not only stubborn by refusing to implement the successive UN resolutions but also has been sending reinforcement troops to continue to barbarously attack and cause great suffering to Cambodian people along the Thai-Cambodian border. The Hanoi leaders have caused the death of many Vietnamese youths on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia and has also caused further suffering to the Vietnamese people because of their warmongering policy. The Le Duan clique's act of aggression directly threatens the security of Thailand and Southeast Asia.

Hoang Van Hoan denounced the Le Duan clique's act of aggression and demanded that this clique withdraw all Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny and make Cambodia into a truly independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country.

CSO: 4212/66

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK REPORTS ON DK NATIONAL DAY IN BEIJING

BK210244 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
19 Apr 85

[Text] The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries organized a reception in Beijing on 16 April to celebrate the 10th founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea.

Present at this reception on the Chinese side were Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chu Tunan, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; (Lin Li), vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Liu Shuqing, deputy foreign minister; Lu Xuejian, deputy minister of foreign trade; Zhu Yunqian, deputy director of the political directorate of the LPA; and (Fang Chang), vice chairman of the Beijing Municipal Committee. On the Cambodian side were Chan Youran, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to the PRC, and his wife, as well as all employees of the embassy and Cambodian students in Beijing.

On that occasion, Chu Tunan presented a speech stressing that China firmly supports the Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. He expressed his conviction that the Vietnamese aggressors would surely meet with final defeat no matter what kind of military attacks and political tricks they used. He said that under the leadership of the CGDK led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and with the support of all peace- and justice-loving countries and peoples throughout the world, the heroic Cambodian people would close their ranks and resolutely struggle to achieve final victory against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Chan Youran, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to the PRC, gave a briefing on the development of the Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. He also expressed thanks to the Chinese Government and people for their support for the Cambodian people's just struggle for national liberation against the Vietnamese aggressors.

The celebration of the 10th founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea was held in a friendly, cordial, and warm atmosphere.

CSO: 4212/66

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTS ON NGUYEN CO THACH'S STATEMENT

BK210320 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
19 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "Nguyen Co Thach Has Threatened Everyone To Accept His Tricky Maneuver on the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] Hanoi Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach declared recently that the Vietnamese will withdraw all their troops from Cambodia in 1995. He also stated that now it is very late to hold a dialogue to resolve the Cambodian problem. Everyone laughs at Nguyen Co Thach's statement and everybody clearly realizes that the Hanoi Vietnamese are at an impasse and are in despair. That is why the Hanoi Vietnamese issued such a statement.

Concerning Nguyen Co Thach's statement saying that the Vietnamese will withdraw all their troops from Cambodia in 1995, everyone unanimously agrees that this statement shows that the Vietnamese do not have any desire to withdraw their troops from Cambodia in accordance with UN resolutions to solve the Cambodian problem through peaceful means. This statement by Nguyen Co Thach indicates to everyone that the Vietnamese are stubborn, for they continue to annex Cambodia, swallow it, and include it into the Indochina Federation. The Vietnamese plan to use the Indochina Federation as a springboard to wage aggression in Southeast Asia. Everyone, particularly the ASEAN countries, considers Nguyen Co Thach's statement that now it is too late to hold talks to resolve the Cambodian problem as a threat. This statement is a threat to accept tricky Vietnamese maneuvers on the Cambodian issue. A long time ago and particularly after the meeting among Vietnam and its Lao and Phnom Penh puppets in Saigon in mid-January, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor clique has made every effort to stage its diplomatic maneuver in an attempt to persuade everyone to accept tricky proposals on the Cambodian issue, that is to accept the solution conforming with Vietnamese conditions which let them continue to annex and swallow Cambodia forever.

When Australian Foreign Minister Hayden and Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja visited Hanoi, the Le Duan Vietnamese clique made every effort to peddle what it calls the 5-point proposition in an attempt to mislead the ASEAN countries and the international community into believing that the Vietnamese have the goodwill to resolve the Cambodian problem. The Le Duan clique has tried to cheat ASEAN and the world community into believing

that it desperately wants to have peace in the region. The Soviet Union, which is Vietnam's master, has also made every effort to wage propaganda for the Vietnamese. The Soviet authorities sent their officials to visit various Southeast Asian countries to help peddle Vietnam's tricky maneuver.

Vietnam's tricky diplomatic maneuver on the Cambodian issue was successively and shamefully defeated. The 5-point proposal and the Vietnamese maneuver suggesting the holding of talks with various conditions were repeatedly rejected and denounced by everyone. The ASEAN countries as well as many other countries throughout the world firmly rejected these Vietnamese proposals.

When the Vietnamese realized that their maneuvers were shamefully defeated, Nguyen Co Thach, the sly chief diplomat of the Hanoi Vietnamese, attempted to threaten everyone by saying that now it is very late to hold dialogues to resolve the Cambodian problem. Nobody is alarmed with this because this is typical in the history of the Le Duan Vietnamese diplomacy. When their tricky diplomatic maneuver is defeated, denounced, and rejected by everyone the Le Duan clique uses threats. If the threat is defeated and useless, it performs other maneuvers by persuading and trying to cheat others. This Hanoi Vietnamese clique's threat was immediately denounced and exposed by the ASEAN countries and other countries.

The spokesman of the Singapore Foreign Ministry stated on 15 April that the recent plan of the Vietnamese to withdraw their troops from Cambodia shows that they are in despair and very isolated. He added that Nguyen Co Thach's statement saying that now time is running out for holding talks to resolve the Cambodian issue, is a threat to ASEAN. The Vietnamese are seriously in despair, therefore they will make every effort to seek all means to force ASEAN to accept their propositions. The spokesman of the Thai Foreign Ministry stated on 16 April that the Hanoi administration's plan to withdraw its troops from Cambodia is an old trick. The Vietnamese declare their troop withdrawal from Cambodia when the UN General Assembly session is approaching but the number of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia in the past few years has not decreased. This Vietnamese plan on troop withdrawal is in reality the rotation of Vietnamese troops fighting in Cambodia. He considered Nguyen Co Thach's statement saying that it is late now to hold a dialogue to resolve the Cambodian issue as a threat. He noted that the Vietnamese are seriously in despair and are seeking all means to force ASEAN to accept their proposals.

The spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry stated on 17 April that Nguyen Co Thach's statement on withdrawal is a violation of the correct call made by the international community which has demanded that the Vietnamese immediately withdraw all their troops from Cambodia. This shows that the Vietnamese will not change their plan to annex Cambodia forever and that they do not have any desire to withdraw all their troops from Cambodia in order to correctly and reasonably resolve the Cambodian problem.

The Hanoi Vietnamese maneuver to persuade everyone was shamefully defeated. Their threat against others was also seriously denounced and exposed. If the

Hanoi Vietnamese clique is stubborn and refuses to withdraw all troops immediately and unconditionally from Cambodia in compliance with UN resolutions, and although it makes every effort to stage the diplomatic maneuver of smiles to mislead everyone or threaten everyone using any means, nobody is naive enough to be cheated by them or is afraid of their threat. The Hanoi Vietnamese clique will be denounced, condemned, and rejected by the ASEAN countries and all peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world and it will definitely be more shamefully and seriously defeated.

CSO: 4212/66



COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

MALAYSIAN REMARKS ON SETTLEMENT HAILED

BK201641 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
18 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "Any Settlement of the Cambodian Problem Without the  
Consent of the Cambodian People Cannot Be Reached"]

[Text] During the 12 April meeting with Philippine President Marcos,  
Malaysian Foreign Minister Rithauddeen said that without the Cambodian  
people's consent, any settlement of the Cambodian problem cannot be reached  
and that the Cambodian people should be allowed to play the main role in  
settling the Cambodian problem.

The Cambodian people, like all other people in the world, have the right to  
live in peace with their own independence, sovereignty, and territorial  
integrity and the right to decide their own destiny without any outside  
interference or pressure. This is the sacred right of the Cambodian people  
and it is the sole aspiration of the Cambodian people and the CGDK.

Concerning the Cambodian problem which was caused by the fact that the Hanoi  
authorities sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy  
Cambodia for more than 6 years now, the Cambodian people and the CGDK as  
well as the majority of peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries  
around the world have persistently demanded that Vietnam withdraw all its  
troops from Cambodia so as to let the Cambodian people exercise their right  
to self-determination. If all the Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from  
Cambodia, the Cambodian problem will be solved automatically; and if the  
Hanoi authorities withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia, the  
Cambodian people and the CGDK will not demand any compensation nor nurture  
any rancor against Vietnam because the Cambodian people and the CGDK want  
only to live independently and coexist peacefully with all countries near  
and far, particularly those neighboring countries, including Vietnam.

But the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have never respected the Cambodian  
people's right to self-determination. They have behaved as if they are the  
masters or owners of the Cambodian people. They want to control the Cambodian  
people, manage the Cambodian destiny as they like, and even annex Cambodia to  
Vietnam. Despite strong condemnation and pressure from the world, the Hanoi  
Vietnamese aggressors will never withdraw their troops from Cambodia nor let

the Cambodian people decide their own destiny. On the contrary, in the face of this persistent demand and strong condemnation by the world, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have kept resorting to one perfidious maneuver after another in an attempt to fool the world on this Cambodian problem.

Particularly, the Hanoi authorities have recently made their deceitful 5-point proposal on the Cambodian problem by setting preconditions for the Cambodian people and the world to fulfill for them. Who are the Hanoi authorities? What right do they have to set preconditions for the Cambodian people and the world to fulfill before settling the Cambodian problem? The Hanoi authorities are the aggressors and expansionists, and have been convicted of committing aggression against Cambodia, occupying Cambodia, massacring the Cambodian people in a most cruel and barbarous manner, attempting to exterminate the Cambodian race and annex Cambodia to Vietnam, and of violating and trampling upon the UN resolutions and world public opinion's demand for the immediate, total, and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. Therefore, the Hanoi authorities have no right to solve the Cambodian problem the way they want nor do they have any right to set any conditions for the settlement of the Cambodian problem. Only the Cambodian people who are the owners of Cambodia and the Cambodian destiny have the right to solve the Cambodian problem by themselves.

The Cambodian people have jointly demanded a settlement of the Cambodian problem based on the UN resolution, which has been adopted six times now--that is, Vietnam must withdraw its troops from Cambodia totally and unconditionally and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. The Cambodian people cannot accept any other deceitful settlement of the Cambodian problem repeatedly proposed by the Vietnamese aggressors. They have repeatedly rejected the Vietnamese proposals. Such a settlement which is unacceptable to the Cambodian people cannot be reached. Although the Hanoi authorities have such a large number of troops, and no matter what barbarous and cruel oppression they will carry out, they will never be able to force the Cambodian people to accept such a settlement of the Cambodian problem. On the contrary, the Cambodian people will become even more enraged and will jointly fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. In the international arena, no matter how good they are at deceitful diplomacy, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will never be able to consolidate this deceitful settlement of the Cambodian problem, which the Cambodian people do not accept.

In brief, as stressed by Malaysian Foreign Minister Rithauddeen, any settlement of the Cambodian problem without the consent of the Cambodian people will never succeed. The only desire of the Cambodian people is to solve the Cambodian problem through political means based on the UN resolutions which demand the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia. If the Hanoi authorities refuse to withdraw their troops from Cambodia, the Cambodian people will continue to fight vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in order to inflict more difficulties on them to the point that they are compelled to withdraw from Cambodia.

CSO: 4212/66

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

IENG THIRITH INTERVIEWED ON SRV PULLOUT

BK211301 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
17 Apr 85

[Text] Representatives of ASAHI SHIMBUN and NHK Television met and interviewed Ieng Thirith, head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending the 3 April Cambodia Day in Tokyo. The representatives of ASAHI SHIMBUN and NHK Television wanted to know about the real situation in Cambodia and the opinion of Democratic Kampuchea on the declaration of the fourth Vietnamese troop withdrawal. Ieng Thirith told these journalists that our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea has launched attacks deep inside Cambodia, particularly in the region around Tonle Sap and the areas near Phnom Penh. She also told these reporters that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors clique suffered some 10,000 casualties during their attacks on the Cambodian-Thai border region. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors cannot achieve their goal of sealing the border and obstructing the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea's attacks in the interior of the country. They are bogged down in this region.

Concerning the fourth Vietnamese troop withdrawal, Ieng Thirith stated that this is a farce used by the Hanoi Vietnamese clique every year to mislead world opinion. Not only did they not withdraw their troops from Cambodia but they secretly sent their troops from north Vietnam to Cambodian battlefields. The Japanese people in general have clearly realized the true situation in Cambodia and Vietnam's farce on its troop withdrawal. Japan continues to support our Cambodian people's struggle under the leadership of the CGDK until Cambodia regains its independence and the Cambodian people can determine their own destiny.

CSO: 4212/66

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK CONDEMNS SRV 'RACE EXTERMINATION' WAR

BK131729 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
12 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "The Current War in Cambodia Is a War of Aggression and Race Extermination Waged Against the Entire Cambodian Nation and People by the Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy"]

[Text] Following the failure of their 5-point scheme, the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities have turned to clamor that the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia is an internal war between the CGDK and the Vietnamese lackeys in Phnom Penh. They have done this in an attempt to put the blame for their extremely criminal acts in Cambodia on their lackeys in Phnom Penh and avoid withdrawing their aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia in accordance with the six UN resolutions.

Democratic Kampuchea is an independent and sovereign state and full-fledged member of the United Nations and is officially recognized by many countries. On 25 December 1978, after signing a military treaty with the Soviet international expansionists in which the Soviet Union agreed to provide Vietnam with weapons, tanks, aircraft, artillery, and all kinds of war equipment, the Hanoi authorities sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Democratic Kampuchea in a most barbarous and cruel manner.

Thus, the current war in Cambodia is clearly a war of aggression. It is not an internal war, as the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are claiming. The puppet government of the Heng Samrin clique was formed after the Vietnamese aggressor troops invaded and occupied Cambodia. The few members of the Heng Samrin government were sent from Vietnam and installed in Phnom Penh to serve as a screen to conceal the Vietnamese acts of aggression in Cambodia. These elements have no power in the Vietnamese aggressive administration in Phnom Penh. The affairs in all ministries and offices in Phnom Penh as well as all other localities at all levels in Cambodia are managed by the Vietnamese, as the puppet officials who fled from Phnom Penh to Thailand have revealed and condemned.

Another proof is that the more than 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops and the more than 50,000 Vietnamese administrative personnel, totaling over 300,000, in Cambodia are still occupying Cambodia and continuing to massacre

Cambodians--young and old, male and female alike--through all kinds of barbarous and cruel methods, thus killing over 2.5 million Cambodians of all ages. At the same time, the Hanoi authorities have sent tens of thousands--even hundreds of thousands--of Vietnamese nationals to settle in Cambodia, to plunder the Cambodian people's land and rice fields, and to turn Cambodia into a part of Vietnam. This is to be done within a specified period of time in accordance with their policy of expansion, annexation, and race extermination against Cambodia. Thus, the Hanoi authorities' war of aggression in Cambodia is not just an ordinary war of aggression that the world has seen or known about. In fact, it is genuinely a war of aggression, expansion, and genocide against the Cambodian race.

During the past more than 6 years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have resorted to all kinds of maneuvers in order to conceal their way of aggression and genocide in Cambodia by recruiting Cambodians to fight and die in place of the Vietnamese as part of their policy to Vietnamize their war of aggression in Cambodia. This is in order to fool the world into thinking that the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia is an internal war between the CGDK and the Vietnamese puppet regime in Phnom Penh.

But, they have failed in this attempt. They have failed to recruit the Cambodian people to fight and die for them. Cambodians in general oppose the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and have joined hands with our DK national army and guerrillas in fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more vigorously. This is why troops of the Hanoi authorities have been compelled to wage this war of aggression in Cambodia in full swing by themselves. The Hanoi authorities have also been compelled to send fresh troops from Vietnam to continue this war in Cambodia. In 1984, the Hanoi authorities sent more troops from both southern and northern parts of Vietnam to launch offensives in a most insane manner along the Cambodian-Thai border. These troops have also invaded Thai territory in a most truculent and arrogant manner. Their large-scale incursions into Thai territory have caused great alarm throughout the world.

Is this an internal war between the CGDK and the Heng Samrin puppet clique or a Vietnamese war of aggression and expansion backed by the Soviet international expansionists? The whole world knows very well what it is. The Hanoi authorities cannot conceal this fact--that is, they can neither turn their war of aggression and expansion in Cambodia into an internal war nor avoid or conceal their aggressive, expansionist, and genocidal crimes in Cambodia. The world community, particularly the United Nations which has adopted six successive resolutions, has demanded that the Hanoi authorities withdraw their aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia. This clearly shows that the whole world sees that the current war in Cambodia is a war of aggression waged by one country against another sovereign country--that is, Vietnam has waged this war of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. Therefore, the settlement of the Cambodian problem must be done through the Hanoi authorities who are the aggressors, by making them withdraw their troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia so as to allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny in accordance with the six UN resolutions. Only by using the UN resolutions as a base can the Cambodian problem be resolved so that Cambodia will again enjoy peace and become an independent, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned state as before and only then will the whole Southeast Asian region be able to enjoy permanent peace and stability.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK, VODK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 5-11 APRIL

BK121624 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 5-11 April:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 5 April says that between 19 March and 2 April, DK forces on Pailin, Kampot, Chhep, and Kompong Thom battlefields killed or wounded 96 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 2 weapons, 1 ricemill, and some materiel; seized some weapons and materiel; and liberated 2 villages on Kompong Cham battlefield.

At 2315 GMT on 6 April, VONADK reports that between 7 March and 4 April, DK forces on south Sisophon, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, and north Phnom Penh battlefields killed or wounded 149 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 9 weapons; 300 meters of railroad track, 1 commune office, 2 ricemills, 1 warehouse, 1 motorboat, and some war materiel; seized some weapons, ammunition, and materiel; and liberated 13 villages on south Sisophon battlefield.

On 7 April at 2315 GMT, VONADK reports that between 22 March and 5 April, DK forces on Pailin, Koh Kong Leu, Leach, Siem Reap, north Sisophon, and Tonle Sap battlefields killed or wounded 139 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 22 weapons, 2 trucks, 2 commune offices, and some materiel; seized 5 weapons and some materiel; and freed 17 Cambodian soldiers.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 7 April says that between 7 March and 4 April, DK forces on north Phnom Penh, south Sisophon, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, and Chhep battlefields killed or wounded 155 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 1 truck, 1 motorboat, 2 ricemills, 1 warehouse, 3 barracks, and some materiel; cut 300 meters of railroad tracks; seized some materiel; and liberated Chheuteal township.

According to a report by VONADK at 2315 GMT on 8 April, between 14 March and 5 April, DK forces on south Sisophon, Samlot, Moug-Pursat, Chhep, Leach, and Kompong Opeu battlefields killed or wounded 165 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 21 weapons, 8 commune offices, 48 barracks, 43 trenches, 6 trucks, 1 tank, 2 ricemills, 1 water pump, 1 paddy warehouse, 1 rice stock, 1 bridge, and some materiel; seized 34 weapons and some ammunition; and liberated 8 villages on Moug-Pursat battlefield and 3 villages on Kompong Opeu battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 11 April reports that between 30 March and 9 April, DK forces on Pailin, Leach, Samlot, and Kampot battlefields killed 58 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 78 others; destroyed 18 trenches, 2 trucks, and some materiel; and seized 7 weapons and some war materiel.

According to VODK at 2330 GMT on 11 April, between 29 March and 6 April, DK forces on Battambang and Kompong Cham battlefields killed or wounded 114 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 41 weapons, 2 trucks, 2 ricemills, 1 barracks, 1 commune office, and some war materiel; seized 14 weapons, and some ammunition and materiel; and liberated 6 villages on Kratie battlefield.

CSO: 4212/64

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

Battle Reports for 12-18 Apr

BK190626 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 12-18 April:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 12 April reports that between 1 and 10 April DK forces killed or wounded 133 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the South Sisophon, Chhep, Ratanakiri, Leach, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom battlefields. They destroyed 7 weapons, 1 commune office, 10 barracks, 30 trenches, 150 meters of railroad track, 2 trucks, and some materiel; seized 29 weapons and some ammunition and materiel; and liberated some villages.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 12 April states that between 5 and 10 April, DK forces killed or wounded 136 Vietnamese soldiers on the Kampot, Leach, Samlot, and Pailin battlefields. They destroyed 2 trucks, 18 trenches, 1,560 meters of railroad track, and some ammunition and military materiel and seized some ammunition and military materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 13 April, DK forces killed 92 enemy soldiers and wounded 67 others on the Pailin and South Sisophon battlefields. They destroyed 33 weapons, 2 commune offices, 5 barracks, 3 rice milling machines, tanks, 5 trucks, and some materiel; seized 4 weapons and some ammunition and materiel; and liberated 1 Vietnamese company position and 2 platoon positions on the Samlot battlefield.

VONADK at 2330 GMT on 14 April reveals that between 26 March and 12 April, DK forces killed or wounded 93 Vietnamese soldiers on the Samlot, Kompong Thom, South Sisophon, Moun, and Chhep battlefields. They destroyed 16 assorted weapons, 4 commune offices, 3 barracks, 5 trenches, 240 meters of railroad track, and some materiel; seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel; and liberated 5 villages on the Moun-Pursat battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 14 April discloses that between 2 and 10 April, DK troops killed or wounded 159 Vietnamese soldiers on the Samlot, Pailin, South Sisophon, and North Sisophon battlefields. They destroyed 33 assorted weapons, 2 tanks, 9 trucks, 3 rice milling machines, 5 barracks, 2 commune



offices, and some ammunition and war materiel and seized 3 Vietnamese positions on the Samlot battlefield.

VONADK at 2330 GMT on 15 April states that between 10 and 12 April, DK forces killed or wounded 37 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 6 weapons, 2 trucks, and some war materiel; and seized 3 weapons and some war materiel.

According to VONADK at 2330 GMT on 16 April, between 19 March and 13 April, DK forces killed 67 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 46 others on the Siem Ta, Siem Reap, Battambang, Kompong Speu, and Kompong Thom battlefields. They destroyed 8 weapons, 4 trucks, and some war materiel; seized 94 weapons and some documents, ammunition, and materiel; and liberated 2 positions on the Tonle Sap battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 16 April states that from 1 to 12 April, DK troops on the Leach and South Sisophon battlefields killed or wounded 37 Vietnamese soldiers. They destroyed two trucks, some ammunition and weapons and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 17 April reveals that from 30 March to 14 April, DK troops killed or wounded 182 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Koh Kong Leu, Pailin, Siem Ta, Kratie, Kampot, Sisophon-south of Route 5, and Kompong Thom battlefields. They destroyed 9 guns, 6 commune offices, 80 Vietnamese houses, 10 military barracks, 20 trenches, 2 trucks, 4 motorboats, 5 rice milling machines, and a quantity of military materiel; seized 7 guns and some ammunition and military materiel; and liberated 2 villages on the Kompong Speu battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 17 April notes that from 19 March to 13 April, DK troops killed or wounded 74 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kompong Speu, Siem Ta, Battambang, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom battlefields. They destroyed 4 trucks, a quantity of assorted weapons and military materiel; seized 94 assorted weapons and some ammunition and military materiel; and liberated 2 villages on the Tonle Sap battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 18 April says that from 10 to 18 April, DK troops killed or wounded 89 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Koh Kong and Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefields. They destroyed 10 guns, 1 motorcycle, 7 military barracks, and a quantity of military materiel; cut 2 sections of railway track totaling 100 meters; and seized some guns, ammunition, and military materiel.

#### Township in Kampot Taken

BK180925 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] On the night of 14 April, we launched a 2-pronged attack on Toan Han township in Kompong Trach District, Kampot battlefield [Kampot Province]. The first prong assaulted the commune office from west of the market and the second the Vietnamese positions. After a 15-minute battle, we completely took over this township. As a result:

1. We killed 3 and wounded 2 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroyed 4 commune office buildings, 80 Vietnamese houses, 5 ricemills, 600 sacks of paddy, 300 sacks of rice, 4 motorboats, 6 cans of diesel, and some war materiel.
2. We seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

#### Attack Against Stoeng Trang

BK200553 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] We attacked Stoeng Trang district seat, Kompong Cham Province, on 12 April.

After 15 minutes of fighting, we killed six Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded six others. We destroyed a B-40, three AK's, two military barracks, and a quantity of military materiel.

#### 2 Villages 'Liberated'

BK211603 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] We attacked the Vietnamese enemy's commune office in Areak Tnaot commune, Stoeng Trang District, Kompong Cham Province, on 12 April. After 20 minutes of fighting, we killed four Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded seven others. We destroyed the commune office, six military barracks, and a quantity of military materiel. We seized 4 AK's, 1 SKS, 1 carbine, 300 rounds of AK ammunition, and a quantity of military materiel. We liberated two villages: Areak Tnaot and Lvea.

#### 6 Villages 'Liberated'

BK201044 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] We launched a 4-pronged attack on Veun Sai District seat, Ratanakiri Province, on 15 April. The first prong was against the airport, the district seat, and Veun Sai commune office; the second against the position at (Vat Chi Pun) and O Lalai; the third against the platoon position north of (Ban Mai) village; and the fourth against Kok Lak commune office on the Tonle San river. After 15 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated this district seat.

We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers. We destroyed 1 district office, 6 commune office buildings, 1 platoon position, 11 military barracks, 16 big trenches, 740 small trenches, 2 ammunition depots, 1 materiel storehouse, 1 generator, and a quantity of military materiel. We seized an AK, two AR-15's, and some assorted ammunition and military materiel. We liberated six villages: Veun Sai, Kok Lak, (Kang Naok), (Chak Te), (Lmoeun), and Padevoat.

## 26 Villages 'Liberated'

BK210914 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] We attacked and completely captured Bavel district seat, Battambang Province, on 16 April. Following 1 hour of fighting, we killed 15 Vietnamese soldiers, including 1 Vietnamese expert, and wounded 13 others, destroyed 48 barracks, 20 trenches, 2 commune office buildings, 1 Vietnamese expert's house, 1 rice husker, 1 rice depot, and some war materiel, and seized 2 AK's, 1,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 14 B-40 rockets, and some war materiel. We liberated nine villages, namely Phdach Proat, Bavel Ti Muoy, Bavel Ti Pi, Spean Kandaol, Prey Totoeng Ti Muoy, Prey Totoeng Ti Pi, Sangkhon, Kop, and Samlar Chhnangh. On the same day, a Vietnamese platoon sallying out of the Kompong Chhnang position in an attempt to rescue its colleagues was ambushed by our forces: three Vietnamese soldiers were killed and six others wounded.

We launched a 3-pronged attack on a Vietnamese township at Andong Pring, 4 km from Battambang town, on 14 April. The first prong hit the commune office, the second headed for the market place, and the third swept the Vietnamese soldiers from Boeng Reang village down to Kouk Ponley village. Following a 15-minute combat, we completely liberated this township, killing 9 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 12 others in the process. We destroyed 1 commune office building, 3 barracks, 1 rice husker, 1,000 sacks of unhusked rice, 500 sacks of husked rice, and some war materiel. We liberated 11 villages, namely Andong Pring, Kon Sek, O Reang, Boeng Rung, Chek Kambao, O Ream, Dak Sasar, Boeng Reang, Kouk Ponley, Boeng Ampil, and Prey Kon Khla.

We attacked and completely captured a Vietnamese commune office at Kdol commune on the South Sisophon battlefield on 15 April, killing and wounding a number of Vietnamese soldiers. We liberated six villages, namely Pongro Leu, Pongro Kraom, Tuol Krasang, Thmei, Buo, and Kdol.

### SRV Convoy Ambushed

BK230124 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] On 20 April a Vietnamese convoy of seven trucks leaving Preah Vihear for Kompong Thom was ambushed by our forces between O Pou and Rumchek, on the Kompong Thom battlefield. Six trucks were destroyed and the other was damaged. Six Vietnamese soldiers on the trucks were killed and 10 others were wounded. We destroyed 3 AK's, a B-40 rocket launcher, 5,000 liters of gasoline, and some war materiel. We seized 3 AK's, an M-79, 2,100 rounds of AK ammunition, 23 M-79 grenades, 27 uniforms, 17 pairs of sandals, and some war materiel.

### Chheuteal Township Attacked

BK230112 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in  
Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] On the night of 18 April, we launched an attack against Chheuteal township on the Battambang battlefield. After a 30-minute battle, we completely liberated this township. We killed two Vietnamese soldiers and wounded three and destroyed some war materiel.

CSO: 4212/66

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

SFRY GREETINGS ON NATIONAL DAY--In their greetings message on 17 April on the occasion of the Cambodian New Year and the Democratic Kampuchean National Day, SFRY leaders reiterated the stand of the SFRY party and state in continuing to assist and support the CGDK's struggle against the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors in order to resolve the Cambodian problem through political means based on the UN resolutions and the principle of the Non-aligned Movement. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Apr 85 BK]

2 KOMPONG SPEU VILLAGES 'LIBERATED'--On 11 April we launched a 3-pronged attack on a Vietnamese commune office at Krang Dei Vay in Phnum Sruoch District [Kompong Speu Province]. The first prong raided the commune office and the Vietnamese positions; the second moved toward Banteay Roka Village; and the third attacked Krasang Khpoas Village. After a 1-hour battle, we took complete control of this commune office. We killed 6 and wounded 9 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 3 AK's, 1 M-79, 1 B-40 rocket launcher, 2 commune office buildings, 6 barracks, 20 trenches, and some war materiel. We liberated two villages: Banteay Roka and Krasang Khpoas. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Apr 85 BK]

5 MOUNG DISTRICT VILLAGES 'LIBERATED'--On 7 April we attacked a Vietnamese commune office in Kakaoh commune, MOUNG District on the MOUNG-Pursat Battlefield. After 20 minutes of fighting we killed one Vietnamese soldier and wounded another. We destroyed three Vietnamese commune office buildings, three military barracks, five trenches, and some war materiel. We liberated five villages, namely Kakaoh, Chak Toch, Chak Thom, Sre O, and (Tbong). [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4212/64

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

OFFICIAL ON 14-19 JAN PREAH VIHEAR CAMPAIGN

BK201440 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Statement to station correspondent by Preah Vihear provincial party committee secretary Ney Pena--recorded; date not given]

[Excerpt] From 14 to 19 January 1985, excluding successes in the previous years, along the Preah Vihear Province's border we destroyed an enemy base at the Cambodia-Laos-Thailand joint frontier, killing 879 enemy soldiers and capturing 141 others for a total of 1,020 enemy soldiers put out of action. We wounded a large number of other soldiers and seized 4,421 assorted guns, 400 metric tons of ammunition, 20 metric tons of explosives, and other materiel such as 14 cars, 102 bicycles, telegraphs, telephones, generators, sewing machines, typewriters, 2 surgical kits, and so on. We also seized a depot of medicines, a depot of clothes, 40 metric tons of rice, and 5 metric tons of salt. This general headquarters at the triborder region was completely wiped out and a number of ringleaders were either killed or captured. At Hill 428, the 101 command post manned by about two battalions of Sereika soldiers was destroyed about 1 week before the 801 position. Some 200 enemy soldiers were killed on the battlefield and many others were wounded. These two positions are now under our control. Our forces are permanently based there to protect the border of the fatherland. The position atop Hill 547 was destroyed long ago, in March 1984.

In summary, all the enemy positions set up at the Preah Vihear provincial border adjacent to Thailand have been definitely destroyed and wiped out. The enemy remnants have been demoralized and panic-stricken. Many have fled deep into Thailand while others have surrendered to our revolutionary authorities.

CSO: 4212/66

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

KAMPUCHEA HAILS LAO PARTY'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

BK240808 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0434 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Mar (SPK)--In an editorial, KAMPUCHEA writes on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the LPRP (22 March) that the PRK party and people as a whole join wholeheartedly with the Lao Communists and people in the celebration of this anniversary.

The newspaper recalls the process of development of the Lao revolution during the past 30 years through countless difficulties under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP while stressing that the successes won by the Lao people in all fields have contributed greatly to the common struggle of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries and other socialist countries for peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

The Cambodian people are firmly convinced that, under the sensible leadership of the LPRP with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane at the head, the Lao people will achieve more and greater successes in their efforts to defend and build the socialist Lao fatherland, and that the bonds of special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the PRK and Laos, as well as PRK-Vietnam-Laos relations--the factors ensuring the victories of the revolution in each of the three Indochinese countries--will last eternally, the newspaper concludes.

Talks on this historic event were also organized in Phnom Penh by the PRK-Laos Friendship Association. One of them was attended by Neou Samom, vice chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Organization Commission and chairman of the PRK-Laos Friendship Association, Chem Snguon, deputy minister of justice and vice chairman of the association; Thongpen Souklaseng, Lao ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK; and some 850 other participants.

On the morning of 22 March, employees of various public services and a large number of workers, students, and Phnom Penh inhabitants participated in a labor day as a token of their salutations to the 30th anniversary of the LPRP.

CSO: 4219/46

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

SPK HAILS 17 APRIL VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

BK171115 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 16 Apr 85

["Warm Salute to the Historic Victory of 17 April"--SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Apr (SPK)--With a great pride in their revolutionary heroism and their indomitable spirit, the Cambodian people celebrate the historic victory they won in their own country over the U.S. aggressors 10 years ago, on 17 April 1975, a victory that was combined with the other victories of the peoples of Vietnam and Laos on other battlefields to break to pieces the great war machine set up in Indochina by the Pentagon.

Fighting tirelessly, consenting to many sacrifices, and fortified by the militant alliance with Vietnam and Laos and by the assistance of progressive peoples, the Cambodian people inflicted a humiliating defeat on the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The Lon Nol regime in Phnom Penh collapse, and the U.S. aggressors were forced to leave Cambodia in a hurry after several years of atrocious war during which the enemy had devastated the country by means of massive land operations and thousands of metric tons of bombs dropped from strategic B-52 bombers.

That was a historic victory for the Cambodian people and a great contribution to the final victory over the U.S. aggressors in the whole of Indochina. It also brought a strong impetus to the three currents of the world revolution.

Unfortunately, this victory was followed immediately by a disaster when the gang of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, disguised as communists, had usurped the revolutionary gains. At the order of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, it upset the whole country by pushing millions of people to their deaths and abolishing all state institutions. All in all, it brought nothing other than blood and tears, and, were there not for the aid from Vietnam, the Cambodian people as a whole would have perished by now.

In fact, 17 April is a good opportunity for the Cambodian patriots to realize how vital is their solidarity with Vietnam. This date makes them recall the sufferings of the past and increase vigilance in the face of Chinese



expansionism, U.S. imperialism, and other reactionary forces which do not cease to support the same genocidal gang against Cambodia's rebirth.

Moreover, 17 April has effectively affirmed the confidence of our people in the truly revolutionary power which, with the support of the countries of the socialist community and the sympathy of progressive peoples in the world, is working for the construction of a new life with independence, peace, freedom, and well-being.

CSO: 4219/46

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

PHNOM PENH ON 'BATTLE SUCCESSES' IN EARLY APRIL

BK201430 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 18 Apr 85

[From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpt] Last week, our revolutionary armed forces and the Vietnam Army volunteers cooperated with each other in launching 59 operations against the intruding remnants everywhere, putting out of action 392 bandits, killing 218, capturing 64, and wounding 27 of them. We seized 97 assorted weapons, 9 mines, and some documents and war materiel. Moreover, we have cooperated with the local administration in persuading the inhabitants into going into the woods to proselytize their misled children and husbands, bringing back to the revolution 83 misled persons and several weapons.

Following are reports on a number of latest battle successes: A hideout of the Sereika bandits who assembled recently southwest of Yeang Dangcum came under the attack of the Vietnam Army volunteers in close cooperation with a contingent of our KPRAF responsible for the region. The bandits were forced to abandon their lairs and flee desperately to the Thai threshold on 1 April 1985. After the fighting died down, we assessed the battlefield and found 50 enemy bodies. We seized 19 assorted weapons and a large quantity of war materiel. In particular, a 12.7-mm machinegun was destroyed during the fighting.

On the same day, at a point some 10 km northeast of Siem Reap, a group of bandits who were hiding there was surrounded by a contingent of our forces in cooperation with a unit of the Vietnam Army volunteers. We killed four bandits on the spot and seized four AK's and some ammunition. A day later, two contingents of our forces and Vietnam Army volunteers closely cooperated with each other in launching a search-and-destroy operation against the enemy remnants south of the important [words indistinct] of the Moulinaka led by Prince Sihanouk and which is under our control. We clashed with a group of bandits attempting to recapture their lost position and prevented them from their objective in time, forcing them to flee across the border, leaving behind several dead comrades and 21 weapons. On 4 April, a group of the company of Sandan District [Kompong Thom Province] in cooperation with the militia forces surrounded a group of bandits hiding in the Kompong Tbeng area from which they usually launched sabotage and looting raids against the population. We killed 13 bandits on the spot and seized a B-40 and some war materiel.

CSO: 4212/66

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### CONFERENCE STUDIES MEASURES TO RESIST NEGATIVISM

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese Nov, Dec 84 pp 1-8

[Article by Do Tong: "Discussing Measures To Promote Resistance Against Negativism"]

[Text] The Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee and the Marx-Lenin Institute recently coordinated with the Ministry of Interior and the State Planning Commission to hold a scientific conference on "Discussing measures to promote resistance against negativism." Attending the conference were the leaders of a number of party departments, economic and internal affairs sectors, and the cities of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh and Haiphong, and many scientists.

Pham Hung, Member of the Political Bureau and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, made an important statement in opening the conference. His statement mentioned three problems: the importance and urgency of resistance against negativism at the present time; the nature and causes of negative occurrences at the present time in our country; and measures being taken in the resistance against negativism.

Concerning the importance and urgency of resistance against negativism, Pham Hung clearly analyzed that for many years, our party has made no small effort and has issued many resolutions in implementing this struggle and has achieved a number of results. Generally speaking however, the objectives and requirements have not been achieved. The situation of negativism is still serious. Violations of socialist property and social order and security still occur in a complicated fashion. Although the number of incidents has declined, they are still serious in nature with some extremely serious incidents and excessively large losses of property. All of these negative occurrences are undermining achievement of the correct policies of the party, creating an extremely adverse spiritual and ideological effect, eroding ethical and spiritual values, and changing the pure and wholesome life which we have industriously constructed. Even more serious, these negative occurrences if not halted will cause immeasurable harm to the present generation and to the generations to come.

We must place the problem of resistance to negativism in an inseparable relationship with resistance to counterrevolutionary actions and other crimes; more broadly speaking, the problem of resistance to negativism must be a part of the struggle against the two roads in an organic relationship with the struggle to resist the multifaceted war of sabotage of the Chinese reactionaries, expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the American imperialists and other international reactionaries against our country.

Pham Hung endorsed the method of posing the problem by the scientific conference's program management board to additionally consolidate the viewpoint on the nature and cause of negative occurrences, the forms of negativism and the measures for effectively resisting negativism in order to present a proposal for direct supervision by the Political Bureau, the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers for greater effectiveness in the struggle against negativism.

Concerning the nature and cause of negative occurrences at the present time in our country, Pham Hung gave attention to the representatives of two points: the first is the need to recognize that the struggle against negativism is a widespread, difficult, complex and prolonged revolutionary campaign because we are in the initial stage of the transitional period under conditions in which small-scale production is universal and unresolved problems exist in many economic components. The enemy here is individualism in every hue, mixed with organization, in work and the individual himself: the negative foe who is "acting as an accomplice" to the foreign aggressor. Consequently, the struggle must be resolute, unceasing and untiring without becoming impatient or sitting and calling for help but instead concentrating on action; the struggle cannot be completed in one phase or a few campaigns but must be regular and continuous with a system, regulations and laws, one phase immediately followed by another and one campaign succeeded immediately by another, overcoming every problem and every aspect with increasingly higher requirements by more effective measures; and closely connecting the struggle against negativism with socialist transformation and socialist construction throughout the transitional period on the basis of thoroughly understanding the overall policy and the economy policy. The second is the requirement to truly clearly define and classify the forms and shapes of negativism in our country at the present time. This is not simply a theoretical and academic problem but one of heated realism to us because if not clearly accomplished, we cannot properly define the struggle objective and naturally cannot achieve good struggle results.

Pham Hung endorsed the method of posing the problem within the scope of this conference of concentrating only on clarifying the present negative conceptions, namely the most serious negativisms at the present time, and concentrating forces and spearhead elements on them for urgent resolution within a fixed period of time. However, strong and concentrated resistance to any kind of negativism at the present time must originate from the historic conditions of our country which is presently in the initial stretch of the transitional period and is carrying out two strategic missions. Resistance must be concentrated on anything which restricts the achievement of those two missions and the economic and social missions during the 1980's which our party has outlined, especially resolutely struggling against occurrences of serious and extremely abnormal negativism which have caused great harm to achievement of the political mission and to the prestige of our party and state.

Within the economic and social fields at the present time and in the years to come, it is necessary to concentrate on resisting dishonest merchants, speculators, smugglers, burglars, degenerates, deviates, those taking advantage of their position and power to engage in corruption, bribery, pilferage and theft of state property, and those abusing and oppressing the masses. These various

types are closely bound to each other and are all together a type of dangerous criminal to economic and social development at the present time. It may be stated that in many units holding material property of the state and the collective with the authority to control the use of that property, there are still a number of these types who have not yet been exposed. They have connived with each other and with dishonest merchants on the outside to create disruption in the market in prices and daily living at the present time. They are one of the causes for the origin and tolerance of many social ills and other negative occurrences.

It is also impossible not to strive in overcoming another fairly widespread type of negative occurrence in the primary level production units and vocational agencies with cash, goods or the authority to approve plans, etc. These are the occurrences of not complying with labor discipline or intentionally acting contrary to the policy and system on the pretext of excessively low wages or in the interests of the "collective" in order to misappropriate public property. Of this type, although an individual examination of each violator of public property does not indicate a large amount, in a situation in which the economy is still poor, labor productivity is low and products are produced in small amounts, these "dragon snouts," as Lenin described them, have created no small difficulties for us and have caused serious disruptions in the economy and society. There are also the irresponsible occurrences of cadres with lax management who even serve as a protective umbrella or accomplice for those engaged in illegal activities.

Concerning the causes of negativism, Pham Hung pointed out that not one can be overlooked and that attention must be given to all those of an objective, subjective, internal, external, direct, indirect, etc. nature. The search for causes is also complex because the negative occurrences themselves are extremely complex. Therefore, in the countless, varied and mutually overlapping negative occurrences, the scientific demands must be explained, the internal hidden nature must be found, relationships between causes of a regulatory nature must be discovered, and causes of the most primary and direct nature must be found in order to concentrate forces in resolution. The problem requiring concern at this time is the ability to find and to correctly find the primary and direct causes for the negative situation which remains serious and prolonged at the present time.

Subjectively, it is necessary to clarify the needless shortcomings and mistakes and the unavoidable shortcomings and weaknesses in the aspects of management standards and experience.

In mentioning the measures for resisting negativism, Pham Hung invited the attention of the conference to a number of points. First, immediate measures must be applied in the lives and creatively dynamic activities of the masses. In actual practice in a number of local areas, sectors and aspects, active elements were aroused and many negative occurrences were halted and repulsed with specific measures and working methods formed from this. Effective and suitable measures must be those creating achievement capabilities to highly motivate and encourage the concept of responsibility and collective ownership rights of the laboring people and the positive creativity of the cadres while

leading to active changes. It is clear here that we must resolutely and strongly bring up the problem of resisting textbook dogmatism, administrativism and bureaucratism separated from reality and from life. Second, in the immediate as well as the long term aspects, it is necessary to highly develop the composite strength of all forces within the country. Each local area, primary level unit and sector must apply the fundamental methods (administration, the economy, ideology and organization) in a consolidated and synchronized manner from different angles, each method with its own effect in developing the positive factors and repelling the negative factors. However, all methods cannot be treated uniformly because, depending on the specific location, time or task, emphasis must be given to this method or another. Under the present economic situation, special attention must be given to economic methods, promoting production along with production protection and thereby overcoming the negative occurrences. Third, specific methods are necessary in each sector, region, element and primary level unit concerning the actual situation of each location at each moment. Fourth is, on the basis of highly developing the superiority of the collective ownership system, to creatively apply the mechanism of the party leading, the people acting as collective owners and the state managing in this resistance movement. Reality has proven that whenever any location firmly grasps and successfully achieves this problem, there are in that location and at that time active and effective solutions.

Following Pham Hung was Dao Duy Tung, Member of the Party Central Committee and Chief of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee, who read a report touching upon many extremely profound theoretical and practical problems.

In his statement, Dao Duy Tung said that the struggle against negativism has been carried out for a long time. Our party and state have put forth many policies and positions to organize and supervise this struggle. We have done no small amount of work and have achieved definite results without which the situation would be much worse. However, why have we still not achieved the proposed objective? That is a problem of concern and worry to all society. Many questions are asked and problems to be clarified still exist. These questions can be answered on a scientific basis but that is not a requirement of the struggle to achieve the objectives set forth by the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee but is a requirement of the ideological task aimed at assisting to strengthen revolutionary qualities and to build the new socialist man. He delved into a systematic analysis of negative occurrences in socio-economic activity, the origin and development of these occurrences and considerations on measures to resist negative occurrences at the present time.

One major problem which he carefully analyzed was the need to more clearly define the appearance of so-called "negativism" in our society during the past approximately 5 years with concentration on the following primary features:

1. A negative attitude in labor expressed by indolent, fraudulent and careless work leading to poor product quality; and unwillingness to make a living by labor but pursuing a dishonest living by illegal activities. This is a problem requiring foremost attention because of the great revolutionary fruits which our people have won through a process of prolonged and arduous combat, rising

from their position as hired hands and slaves to that of collective owners in which the element of greatest importance is collective ownership in labor.

2. A negative attitude toward socialist property. This occurrence in which every means is sought to misappropriate and especially steal socialist property: money, goods and strategic materials, is fairly widespread under many different forms, including those bearing the title of "internal distribution" with collusion between agencies, stores and enterprises using the materials, equipment, machinery, transportation and energy of the state to earn a profit for the individual and the local collective with even occurrences which are openly blatant.

3. Activities involving smuggling, speculation, bribery and development exploitation, especially the illegal activities along transportation routes. "Palm greasing" has become widespread. When not a few individuals have something done, whether a public or a private task and everything from taking possession of a house to taking possession of an automobile, they must "grease the palm" of the individual handling the job. There are also a number of cadres and state employees who practice exploitation by hiring labor and forming partnerships with the bourgeoisie in businesses to make a profit; loan money at high interest; and even have corporations and stores with the sales profits deposited to earn interest to divide among themselves.

4. Oppressing the masses and violating the collective ownership rights of the people. Attention must be given here to the fact that oppression of the masses and violation of the people's collective ownership rights are not concentrated solely in the hands of a number of authorities but worthy of noting is that the tendency of this corrupt practice is to spread among those with no authority at all. An employee selling goods, a tax cadre, a warehouse custodian, an accountant, etc. all may take advantage of their official responsibilities as a pretext for seeking favor from and causing trouble for the people. This is an act of authoritarianism which creates an extremely adverse psychological effect on the relationships between one person and another in society and which we must resolutely stop.

5. Occurrences of inferior culture in one's way of life and a life of decadency in pursuit of material passions and low pleasures are contrary to the noble ideals of socialism. These are the individuals who refuse to accept labor as a reason for living and pursue a philosophy of the almighty strength of money. Predominant is the way of life of those flashy individuals, a newly risen group that has become rich by following a dishonest way of life, smuggling and stealing the property of the state, and taking bribes from the people. We must also mention the highly competitive habits of a number of individuals in the commonplace and backward preferences of ostentation and recreation. Superstition is showing a tendency to develop and spread among the young and among a number of cadres and party members.

Besides the five features above, there is another type of negativism which must be pointed out, a negative attitude in the struggle against negativism.

The negative indications above are ultimately antisocialist and bourgeoisie ways of life whose core is a way of life in pursuit of money and an addiction



to illegal interests in material things. These individuals are hidden in every activity, seeking every stratagem to make money while upholding the blatant and decadent philosophy that "money is money, is Buddha..." The very contagious strength of that philosophy and of their way of life has recently been extremely great. Not a few cadres, party members, public servants and laborers who previously were good, have declined in quality due to the influence of that way of life and have gradually taken the long slide into degeneration and degradation.

These negative occurrences have naturally not been produced by socialism but are cropping up in social life and developing even under conditions in which we are building socialism. They therefore demand profound and total analysis.

Why do we have these occurrences? An important portion of the report was reserved to analyze the factors relating to negative occurrences at the present time. According to Dao Duy Tung, these factors are:

First of all, it is necessary to recognize the social basis of the negative occurrences. Our country is in the initial stretch of the transitional period, the economy is still made up of many components and closely connected with this is the existence of various classes and many different levels of society. The activities of speculation and smuggling were originally of the bourgeoisie nature and the bourgeoisie class and spontaneously originated from the spirit of the small producer. These negative aspects have an effect on the entire party and state organization, and change the nature of a number of cadres and party members. Lenin once pointed out this problem to us in a fairly clear manner.

Second, when examining negative occurrences, it is impossible not to calculate the important factor of weaknesses and shortcomings in the economic management mechanism (comprising planning, economic lever policies and organization of the business and production management apparatus). This mechanism controls all economic activities and man bears its effects. A subsidized administrative and bureaucratic apparatus creates conditions for an ideology of dependence, expectation and passive development. During the past few years, a process of eliminating the subsidized bureaucratic management mechanism and building a new mechanism has occurred. However, it has been impossible to change the mechanism in a short period of time and moreover, unforeseen things requiring consistent resolution have also existed. From this has easily risen occurrences of taking advantage of policy loopholes to disturb and "break fences" to exceed the permissible limits.

Third, another factor requiring examination is the lives of the cadres, workers and public servants. We cannot state that a difficult life is the source of every negative occurrence. However, it is wrong for us to ignore this factor when examining negative occurrences. In reality, cadres, workers and public servants must, due to difficulties, turn to additional work and agencies must also give concern and anxiety to partially alleviating the difficulties of the cadres and public servants. This matter has a legitimate aspect but also can exceed permissible limits to create negativism.

Fourth, international interchange relations are expanding. This is a fundamental necessity and advantage but also gives rise to not a few complex problems.



In examining the negative occurrences created by this relationship, they are on one hand due to our cadres and public servants not maintaining their qualities after infection by an unfit way of life, and are on the other hand due to a number of individuals from the capitalist countries entering our country with their strange way of life to influence our people.

Fifth is the sabotage of the Chinese reactionaries, imperialists and other reactionary powers. Not every negative occurrence is caused by the enemy. However, the plots of our enemies to degenerate and spoil mankind and to provoke a selfish, cowardly and lowly feeling and way of life among our people are their dangerous attack elements.

Sixth, ideological education is relaxed, many weaknesses exist in the management of cadres and public servants, compliance with the law is not strict, and the dictatorship of the proletariat is partially lax. This is a fairly serious shortcoming.

Dao Duy Tung also reserved an extremely important part of his report to consider various measures in the struggle against negativism.

1. Our party and state have had the proper policies, course and determination in implementing this struggle. We must thoroughly understand these policies and find specific solutions from our actual successes and defeats during the struggle process. We have had lessons on changing the management apparatus--letting product contracts to groups and laborers; lessons on developing the independent rights of the enterprise; and lessons on methods of concentrating and synchronizing methods of resisting commodity thefts, and resisting hoodlums on the railroads and inland waterways and at distribution points for stolen goods. There are also good lessons in the education and purification of the ranks of workers and public servants, the repulsion and restriction of negativism during the past 3 years by Haiphong Port, etc. Briefly, solution lies in the lives and the creative activities of the masses, the primary level units, the local areas and the sectors.

2. This struggle must be established within the entire process of simultaneously implementing the three revolutions with total and profound analysis of the factors relating to negative occurrences. General solutions cannot help but touch upon the following problems:

Build the material and technical base, achieve socialist transformation of agriculture and commerce, restore order on the circulation and distribution front, eliminate the old management mechanism, construct a new management mechanism and stabilize the lives of the cadres, workers, public servants, etc.

Use and consolidate the methods of education, administration, the economy and organization. The role of any one method must not be made absolute and when carrying out any method, the synchronized use of all methods must not be neglected.

Apply an effective method of all spiritual and material stimulations to attract all forces into the struggle, develop a widespread mass movement, and truly

control and resist negativism. Emphasize the three important elements of the leadership by the party organization, the purity and ability of state management agencies, and the capabilities and organization to motivate the movement.

Each sector and local area with its own capabilities and in each specific task must seek specific and effective measures for each form of negativism with the purpose of halting and repulsing each negative step and gain experience through that in perfecting methods and forms of resistance to negativism. There must be organization consisting of individuals with knowledge, ability, quality, experience and enthusiasm.

It is necessary at this time to concentrate first of all on resisting the theft of socialist property and the speculation in and smuggling of strategic goods and materials such as grain, gasoline and oil, etc.

Nearly all the reports of leaders from the Central Control Department, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Home Trade, Ministry of Communications and Transportation, Department of Science and Education of the Central Committee, Ministry of Food, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Supply, Deputy Secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, Secretary of the Haiphong Municipal Party Committee, Vice Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh Municipal People's Committee, Director of Tool Factory 1, etc. concentrated on analysis of the negativism situation and measures being taken by their own sectors. The conference concluded that not all types of negativism have been completely discovered. Although a fairly large amount of socialist property losses have been discovered, it is still low compared with reality. Bribery and violation of the collective ownership rights of the masses occur under many ingenious and blatant forms but the cases discovered and dealt with are still few. More basic investigation is needed with more accurate and complete data in order to have more effective methods.

Concerning the causes of negative occurrences, the conference gave attention both to the overall causes and delved into an analysis of the specific causes of sectors and local areas. The conference concluded that the reason that the situation of negativism is developing so strongly as at the present time is primarily due to the subjective factors in the leadership and management of our party and state, and of all sectors and echelons both above and below: these subjective shortcomings are found partially in achievement organization and partially in the mechanism, measures and policies as recently pointed out by many resolutions of the Party Central Committee.

The conference emphasized the need to analyze, from the general causes, the specific causes of each sector, local area and primary level unit to ascertain the causes of each negative form and step allowing negativism to occur. The specific causes must be studied before the nature of each negative occurrence can be understood.

Measures to promote the resistance against negativism were the subject of greatest effort by the conference. Nearly all the sectors and reports proposed specific measures. Through the reports, four types of general measures were proposed:

First are measures to resist negativism for one local area. All three cities of Hanoi, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh placed the struggle against negativism in close coordination with solution of the fundamental problems of the local area such as production development, life organization, socialist transformation and the reestablishment of order in distribution and circulation. If these problems are not resolved, the promotion of resistance to negativism is impossible. However, this is still insufficient for these problems must be closely coordinated with the struggle against negativism, coordinating construction with resistance.

Second are the measures for each sector which originate from the forms of negativism of that sector such as the measures to resist negativism of the commerce sector, grain sector, communications sector, etc. Here, except for relationships to the overall decisions of the state, sectors must give concern to problems of policy, management mechanism, inspection, control and maintaining the revolutionary qualities of the cadres and public servants in the sector. Each sector has different measures and all sectors must consult their own.

Third are the measures for primary level units. This conference did not have many reports on primary level units but fully examined the resistance against negativism now heatedly occurring at the primary level. These are the cooperatives, enterprises, work sites, state farms, state forests, stores, hospitals, etc. Every sector has primary level units that are good and those that are not. They must resummairize and carefully study good experience to find the correct and effective measures.

Fourth are the measures concentrating on resisting a specific negative occurrence. During a definite period of time, a course of concentrated struggle must be chosen. For example, the Ministry of Interior supervised phases of resistance against the theft of telephone wire and the theft of gasoline and oil. These are methods of following a concentrated course. In conjunction with normal work, concentrated methods are necessary. We must contemplate this lesson.

The measure problem is extremely important. New effective measures are needed to resist negativism. The conference suggested that all sectors and local areas join research agencies in devoting a great deal of effort to the contemplation of effective measures in order to achieve clearer results and progress in the struggle against negativism and to answer the fervent expectations of the cadres and people throughout the nation.

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CSO: 4209/330

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HANOI REVIEWS BOOKS BY HO CHI MINH, LE DUAN

BK161759 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] In celebration of the 10th anniversary of complete victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the Su That [Truth] Publishing House has published three collections of valuable documents, many of them publicized for the first time. These books are: "The South, Bulwark of the Fatherland" [Mieenf Nam, Thanhf Dqoonqf Toor Quoocs], which is composed of President Ho Chi Minh's speeches and articles on the South and the Vietnamese revolution; "Some Party Documents on the Anti-U.S. Resistance for National Salvation" [Mootj Soos Vawn Kieenj Cuar Dqangr Veef Choongs Myx Cuwus Nuwowcs]; and "Letters to the South" [Thuw Vaof Nam] by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan.

Following are excerpts from an article by Comrade (Pham Thanh) carried by the 12 April issue of NHAN DAN that analyze the basic contents of the three books:

The three collections as a whole elucidate the deep-seated reasons for the great victories achieved by our people in the anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation. These reasons are our determination to wrest back and preserve the fatherland's independence and unification and the creative theory and line adopted by our party to realize this goal.

First of all, President Ho Chi Minh's speeches and articles contained in the book "The South, Bulwark of the Fatherland" exude our people's determination to win and firmly defend their independence. The 2 September 1945 Declaration of Independence emphatically asserted that Vietnam has the right to be a free and independent country and that the entire Vietnamese people are determined to mobilize all their physical and mental strength and to sacrifice their lives and property in order to safeguard their independence and freedom.

The will to struggle for national independence was also closely associated with the will for national unification. This was constantly mentioned by Uncle Ho, especially in his talks about the South. During the anti-French war of resistance, he affirmed: The Nam Bo compatriots are citizens of Vietnam. Rivers may dry up, mountains may wear away, but this truth will never change. During the anti-U.S. war of resistance, at crucial moments faced by the country, Uncle Ho's pronouncements reflected our people's determination to win and safeguard national independence. Of his statements, the most typical and most often quoted by the world in his 17 July 1966 appeal in which he asserted: Johnson

and his clique should realize this--they may bring in 500,000 soldiers, 1 million, or even more to step up the war of aggression in South Vietnam. They may use thousands of aircraft for intensified attacks against North Vietnam. But never will they be able to break the iron will of the heroic Vietnamese people to fight against U.S. aggression for national salvation. The war may still last 10, 20 years, or longer. Hanoi, Haiphong, and some other cities and enterprises may be destroyed, but the Vietnamese people will not be intimidated. Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. When victory day comes, our people will rebuild our country and endow it with bigger and more beautiful structures.

This was the deep and powerful ideological moving force that has inspired our people to fight against and vanquish all enemies to achieve national liberation and safeguard national independence.

Uncle Ho's addresses and articles featured in the book "The South, Bulwark of the Fatherland," and reflecting our people's iron determination to rise up to win and safeguard national independence and freedom, will be forever recorded in our nation's history.

Once fully understanding the nation's and Uncle Ho's ironclad determination to gain national independence and freedom as expounded in this valuable book, we will realize even more deeply the revolutionary and scientific character of that determination upon reading "Some Party Documents on the Anti-U.S. Resistance for National Salvation." In brief, precise, and meaningful language, these documents sharply and accurately assessed the situation and the balance of force between ourselves and the enemy and set forth the strategic orientations and the struggle methods suited for each stage of the revolution. They were drafted and passed by the Central Committee and Political Bureau of our party under the direct guidance of President Ho Chi Minh and later on, Comrade Le Duan.

Typical of these documents and also the first document that provided a guiding light for the resolution of strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution in the wake of the anti-French war of resistance is the resolution of the 15th Plenum held in May 1959 by the party Central Committee, second tenure. Based on an assessment of the situation in our country after 1954, this resolution pointed out two fundamental contradictions that must be resolved by the Vietnamese revolution, and set forth two strategic tasks, namely carrying out the socialist revolution in the north and continuing the national democratic revolution in the South. With regard to the southern revolution in particular, the resolution laid down the guiding principle for the basic development of the southern revolution, namely the use of force. This policy of force called for using the strength of the masses and relying chiefly on the political force of the masses, and for coordinating to a greater or lesser degree with the armed forces, depending on the situation, to topple the rule of the imperialists and feudalists and set up the people's revolutionary administration.

The concept of offensive and forceful revolution was the soul of the revolutionary methods employed by our party through the various developmental stages of the southern revolution. This document clearly tells us how our party concentrated efforts on resolving the issue of revolutionary methods, and how it came

to the conclusion that we could defeat the United States if we learned to use the proper fighting methods, and that the southern revolution would develop along the line of seizing partial victories, repelling the enemy step by step, and advancing toward a general offensive and a general uprising while always being aware of the need to achieve maximum successes under all circumstances.

Through this collection of documents, we also see clearly that our party succeeded in creating various forms of revolutionary violence that conformed with the rules of the revolutionary war in the South. They included the combination of political and armed struggles. With correct and creative revolutionary lines and methods, our party used the combined strength of the revolution and the people's war to repel the enemy step by step, foil its every move, policy, and strategy, and advance toward winning total victory.

Upon rereading the party documents on the anti-U.S. resistance, one can say without exaggeration that the party planned the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation and executed its plan successfully.

If the book "Some Party Documents on the Anti-U.S. Resistance for National Salvation" clearly tells us that the party directed the war in accordance with its plan and forced the enemy to engage in the war from a passive position and finally succumb to total defeat, the book "Letters to the South" by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan shows us how on the basis of firmly grasping the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and the methods of dialectic and historical materialism, our party developed its thoughts independently in its area of operation to successfully resolve all the issues that surfaced in the people's national democratic revolution in the South, the problem of assessing the situation and the balance of force between ourselves and the enemy, and the issue of strategic line and revolutionary methods.

Many of Comrade Le Duan's letters to the southern party committee echelons clarified the truth that during the war of aggression against Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists were not as strong as Vietnam. Then, the letters manifested Comrade Le Duan's greatest interest in clarifying the revolutionary methods specified in the various party resolutions which could be concisely summarized in this sentence: Use the combined strength of the people's warfare to defeat the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression; the general strength of the revolutionary war lies in the combination of the 3-prong attack of political, military, and military proselyting struggle based on the viewpoint of revolutionary offensive.

On the basis of characteristics in the South, Comrade Le Duan's letters stressed the party's requirements of building the three strategic zones of mountainous countryside, plain, and cities. Plans for the struggle in each zone should be outlined and harmoniously coordinated with one another to create the combined strength for securing the most complete victory in each area, and in each battle. Linked to the three strategic zones was the problem of base areas. Here, the integrated strength was the combined strength of the base areas and the rear and forward areas in which the north was the strongest fulcrum for the southern revolution. Developing the integrated strength of the people's warfare is to develop the effect of the great war on the great frontline.



The diplomatic battle front occupied a considerable position in the thinking of the general secretary. He always stressed the need to combine national force with the strength of the era and to win the increasingly strong support of the world peoples, including the American people, in order to create the integrated strength of the world front in support of Vietnam. As a result, our integrated strength was further manifested by the combination of the political and military struggles with diplomatic action.

In general, Comrade Le Duan specified that the use of the integrated strength of the people's warfare was mainly to combine uprising with offensive and offensive with uprising, which led to the general offensive and uprising that defeated the enemy. The dialectics of our party's revolutionary methods and lines was to materialize these lines in its leadership and guidance over their implementation.

Comrade Le Duan's letters to the South prominently reflected the arts of revolutionary leadership and war guidance of our party, especially at the various turning points of the war, in seizing opportunities and creating surprise.

The three documentary books published by the Su That Publishing House of the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the great victory show our party's extremely rich treasury of ideologies and theories. They are valuable not only for their historical materials but also for their great leadership over our people's current socialist construction and national defense.

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### TO HUU TOURS EASTERN NAM BO, HO CHI MINH CITY

OW171401 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 15 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Comrade To Huu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently toured a number of eastern Nam Bo Provinces. He had working sessions with the party committees of Tay Ninh and Dong Nai Provinces and of the Vung Tau-con Dao Special Zone. He also visited a number of industrial installations, precincts, and wards of Ho Chi Minh City, and then held working meetings in six Mekong Delta provinces.

NHAN DAN carries the following report by its correspondent:

In his talk with the Kien Giang Provincial party organization and the comrade secretaries of district and city party committees, Comrade To Huu noted that the province had rapidly increased its grain production through intensive cultivation, multicropping, and acreage expansion from 200,000 hectares in 1976 to 266,000 hectares in 1984, thus scoring an outstanding achievement of economic, political, and social significance under circumstances characterized by enemy-caused disasters and natural calamities over the past 10 years. However, with the province's population growing from 840,000 to 1.1 million, this achievement is not commensurate with local potential and the local inhabitants' increasing need for grain. Kien Giang should therefore continue to concentrate efforts on boosting grain production in the direction of intensive cultivation, multicropping, and expansion of high-production areas and cultivated acreage. The province can attain the target of 400,000 hectares of rice in the years to come by making investments, carrying out water conservancy work, washing alum from the soil, and building minor and medium drainage projects under the slogan "The state and people joint efforts." In the immediate future, the province should zone off specific fields, improve ricefields, strengthen sea dikes, complete the construction of the Ha Giang dike, excavate the "anti-U.S." canal and canals No 9 and 3 in An Bien District, combine water conservancy with communications, and develop the building of roads wherever canals are dug. Endowed with limestone mountains, Kien Giang can produce lime fertilizer for ricefields and should also pay attention to fertilizing the soil with phosphate and organic fertilizer and with stable and green manure.



Comrade To Huu contributed specific views on crop cultivation patterns, selecting new rice varieties, increasing draft power; expanding the acreage of industrial crops, including coconut, sugarcane, and pineapple in particular; zoning eucalyptus-growing areas, strongly developing the marine products sector, increasing export-import activities; developing processing industry, small industries, and handicrafts; and strengthen party-building work through the revolutionary mass movement.

He also urged Kien Giang Province to pay attention to redistributing labor and using more manpower from other localities.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON AWARDING GOLD STAR ORDER

BK170243 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Apr 85

[NHAN DAN 16 April editorial: "Heroic People Make a Heroic Nation"]

[TNxt] With great joy, our people have welcomed an important decision by the Council of State on the occasion of the 40th national day, 2 September, and the 10th anniversary of the total liberation of the south, awarding Gold Star orders to 40 provinces, cities, and special zones subordinate to the central government. This is a political event of great significance in our social life. This is a commendation for the meritorious deeds of all our people and army and also a legitimate source of pride for all localities in our country.

The people in our country, under the party leadership, have undertaken the 40-year heroic revolutionary struggle with glorious feats of arms. From the August revolution and the Dien Bien Phu victory to the great victories of the spring 1975 and 1979 until today---covering a long period of 40 years---the people in our country have undergone many critical periods and great turning points. Our entire people have sacrificed greatly; endured countless privations and sufferings; devoted all for national independence, freedom, and socialism; enjoyed many resounding victories; and successfully built and defended the present glorious cause.

Over the past 40 years in Vietnam from north to south, from east to west, its rivers and streams, its forests and rice fields, its streets and hamlets, and its islands and mountains have witnessed numerous heroic events and glorious feats of arms and have been noted for their lofty traditions.

In our beautiful country, every piece of land has been battle-tested and every locality has gone into action. All the people have fought the enemy and have therefore become fighters. With patriotism constantly boiled in their veins and their hearts, tens of millions of ordinary people have really turned brave fighters. Our people are very heroic. Our entire country is very heroic. All the 40 localities are very heroic and deserving of the highest distinction given by our state.

The credit and honor for this go to highly esteemed, great President Ho Chi Minh, the founder and trainer of our party and our people's socialist state, the builder of the will to fight and the lofty revolutionary ethics for every

Vietnamese, and the one who led our people from one victory to another.

The credit and honor for this go to many heroes and fallen combatants and to those compatriots and comrades in various localities who have devoted their lives for their homeland, for national independence and freedom, for the people's happiness, and for socialism and internationalism.

The credit and honor for this go to the people in various localities who, with their iron will, have upheld their wonderful revolutionary heroism and their collective mastery spirit; attached themselves to the party; had confidence in the party; wholeheartedly followed the party; overcome countless difficulties, hardships, and privations; leveled all obstacles; enthusiastically engaged in productive labor, combat, and combat support; and participated in the liberation of the country and in the building and defense of the socialist fatherland.

The credit and honor for this go to the heroic people's armed forces--ranging from the regular forces to the local forces, self-defense militia, and people's public security forces--which have fought bravely and resourcefully and have, together with the people of various localities, consecutively defeated French colonialism, U.S. imperialism, and Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, thus regarding national independence and freedom and firmly defending national security.

The credit and honor for this go to our party, including various local party organizations, the leader and organizer of all victories of the Vietnamese revolution and of the revolutionary movement in each locality.

All localities, even though each has its own tradition and strengths, share the same mandate: for the entire country and with the entire country, to build and defend the socialist fatherland.

Cadres and people in many localities, while entering the new revolutionary stage, know how to develop their tradition and strengths and have demonstrated their high sense of collective mastery as well as their dynamism and creativity in implementing various resolutions of the party Central Committee's plenums and of party congresses.

The system of collective mastery in our country, which combines the strength of achieving mastery at the three levels--national, local, and grass-roots--has produced a combined strength for the whole country. Achieving mastery on a national scale is a basic prerequisite for achieving mastery at the local and grass-roots levels because national strength originates in various grass-roots organizations and localities.

The strength and stability of a locality depend chiefly on its efforts to develop production; satisfactorily carry out distribution and circulation work; provide employment to every laborer; and ensure that the people will increasingly have enough grain, food, and consumer goods, lead a healthy life; and fulfill their obligations to the central government.

It is encouraging that there have been a number of localities upholding their revolutionary tradition and their spirit of self-reliance and self-support and moving in the direction charted by the resolution of the party Central Committee's Sixth Plenum. They have boldly abolished the bureaucratic and subsidy-based mechanism of management, shifted completely to socialist business accounting, and gradually resolved many problems concerning the economy and the welfare of the local people in conformity with economic laws and reality, thus yielding good results.

Every locality is maturing; realizing more clearly its potential; and adopting new working methods, new ways of thinking, new behaviors, and new management methods.

Every locality must join with the rest of the country in making extraordinary efforts to meet the three most pressing requirements: gradually stabilizing and improving the people's lives, accumulating capital for national construction, and ensuring national defense and security.

Every locality, together with the rest of the country, is demonstrating that our people are determined to achieve ever-greater successes in the socialist revolution, just as they did in the people's national democratic revolution.

With their resounding victories and their great achievements, the 40 provinces, cities, and special zones have contributed to writing many pages in the history of our nation's heroic victory during the past 40 years, thus reflecting the will and the strength of Vietnam.

Upholding this lofty tradition in the new struggle, the people and the party organizations in these 40 localities must try their best to implement at all costs the appeal made by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan in a victory anniversary 10 years ago, in which he said that our people will certainly show the spirit, energy, strength, and talents needed to overcome all difficulties in attaining the pinnacles of our times and turning our country into a civilized, prosperous, and powerful one and into an impregnable bastion of national independence, democracy, and socialism in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

CSO: 4209/337

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LE THANH NGHI INSPECTS PHU KHANH, THUAN HAI

OW171005 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State, recently inspected the preparatory work for the election of delegates to provincial people's councils and examined the activities of people's councils at all echelons in the provinces of Phu Khanh and Thuan Hai.

The comrade secretaries of the provincial party committees and chairmen of the people's committees worked with Comrade Le Thanh Nghi.

Vice Chairman of the Council of State Le Thanh Nghi visited and inspected many districts, cities, city wards, and villages. He paid particular attention to some grassroots units with combat and production achievements, Phuoc Dai Village inhabited by Rhade ethnic minority compatriots in the heroic Bac Ai area, and some villages and cooperatives of the Cham Ethnic minority.

After citing the successes and progress achieved in many fields, Comrade Le Thanh Nghi reminded the localities to closely coordinate the commemoration of the 10th liberation day anniversary with good preparations for the election of delegates to the provincial people's councils, to ensure that the elections will be carried out in a genuinely democratic and legal manner, and to motivate all agencies and enterprises to positively participate in the elections.

Vice Chairman Le Thanh Nghi emphasized the tasks of enhancing the work efficiency of the people's councils at all echelons, improving the sessions of the people's councils. Stepping up the activities of the people's council committees, and ensuring implementation of the slogan of "State leadership, people's mastery, and state management."

CSO: 4209/337

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### LEADERS INSPECT ELECTION WORK IN LOCALITIES

BK180518 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Recently, vice chairmen of the Council of State Chu Huy Man, Le Thanh Nghi, and Huynh Tan Phat inspected preparatory work for the election of provincial people's councils for the 1985-89 term and reviewed the activities of people's councils at various levels in Long An, Dong Nai, Son La, Phu Khanh, Thuan Hai, Nghia Binh, Gia Lai-Cong Tum, and Dac Lac Provinces, and in Hanoi Municipality.

Comrades Chu Huy Man, Le Thanh Nghi, and Huynh Tan Phat personally inspected a number of electorates and electoral units and worked with provincial leaders and the local electoral councils. They praised party, administrative, and front organizations at all levels and mass organizations for intensively, correctly, and carefully making positive preparations for the election in strict accordance with the spirit of Directive No 35 of the party Central Committee Secretariat and Circular No 165 of the Council of Ministers.

They urged all localities and units to continue developing the successes already recorded and overcoming shortcomings in the recent preparatory phases so as to ensure that the coming election will take place in a truly democratic and legal manner, and that worthy candidates will be elected to the people's councils, thus contributing to building and renewing the contingent of state and socioeconomic management cadres to meet the requirements of the revolution in the new stage.

To date, 40 provinces, municipalities, and the special zone throughout the country have finished posting namelists of candidates and voters and setting up electorates and electoral units and cells. All localities are now arranging for voters to study the composition, criteria, and backgrounds of candidates so they can firmly grasp and exercise their right to mastery through their ballots.

CSO: 4209/337

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PEOPLE'S COUNCIL ELECTIONS PREPARATION--Hanoi Municipality and Dac Lac, Binh Tri Thien, Ha Bac, and Haiphong Provinces have completed their preparations for the coming People's Council elections. They have established lists of candidates and eligible voters, set up electoral units and teams, and established voting places. The 51 electoral units in Hanoi are organizing functions to allow 249 candidates to meet with voters. Election committees in various wards and districts have organized courses to train thousands of cadres assigned to control and supervise the elections. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 15 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4209/337

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CENTRAL HIGHLANDS PROVINCES ON EMULATION PLEDGES

BK180250 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Recently, three provinces in the Central Highlands held a conference in Dalat Municipality, Lam Dong, to review the realization of 1984 emulation pledges and set forth measures aimed at promoting the emulation drive in 1985. Comrade Nguyen Tho Chan, head of the party Central Committee's Emulation Department attended and directed the conference.

In 1984, the Central Highlands experienced weather vagaries--prolonged drought at the beginning of the year and excessive rainfall in the middle of the year--that were unfavorable for planting work, especially the planting of industrial and agricultural crops and afforestation. In particular, typhoon No 9 destroyed a large part of the rice, subsidiary food crop, and industrial crop areas. Overcoming these difficulties, the people of various nationalities in Lam Dong, Dan Lac, and Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provinces actively stepped up production; developed economic, cultural, and social activities; gradually stabilized their life; and firmly maintained security and national defense. Lam Dong Province overfulfilled 13 of the 16 emulation pledges and was noted for its efforts to fulfill the norms prescribed under the state plan.

The conference recommended that the Council of Ministers present Lam Dong Province with a banner for leading the 1984 emulation drive of the three Central Highlands provinces.

For 1985, the three provinces set forth various positive measures aimed at promoting the realization of emulation pledges signed in 1984 and 1985 in order to continue exploiting their land potentials, develop the cultivation of industrial crops, step up the development of agriculture and forestry, accelerate the production of export goods and those items needed for life and production, develop the various formats of joint business and integration among the various localities and between the local and central levels, overcome the weak aspects of management, and create an aggregate strength out of the four sources of capabilities in balancing supplies, money, and capital to support production and the people's lives.

CSO: 4209/337



ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

HE SON BINH MINORITIES--Over the past 10 years, Ha Son Binh Province has resettled 35,700 ethnic minority people in various localities. To date, 65 villages in the nomads' settlement area have been stabilized and are developing further. The local people have reclaimed almost 1,000 hectares of virgin land for cultivation, built 90 small water-conservancy sites, constructed 254 km of roads, established 15 public health posts, and 21 schools. Along with expanding areas for rice cultivation, these people are striving to accelerate the task of afforestation. So far, they have planted 3,000 hectares of forest and other industrial crops. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 9 Apr 85 BK]

HA TUYEN RESETTLERS--To date, Ha Tuyen Province has resettled 329,000 tribesmen in various localities. The province has also reclaimed and planted 3,765 hectares of wet rice fields and 783 hectares of industrial crop and built 520 small water-conservancy projects supplying water to 2,577 hectares of newly reclaimed rice fields. The province's water conservancy sector has dug 1,200 water reservoirs and wells serving 75,000 resettlers in various areas. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 3209/337

AGRICULTURE

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON ALLOCATION OF FORESTS

BK171827 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Apr 85

[NHAN DAN 15 April editorial: "Mastering the Hills and Forests"]

[Text] The authorities in nearly all localities have begun to allocate land and forests to cooperatives, production collectives, collectivized units, and families for management and business purposes. Ownership over many forest areas, mountainous zones, and coastal sand bars has been established. The allocation of land and forests has begun to be linked to the reorganization of agricultural, forestry, fishery, and industrial production, and the rational rearrangement of workforce in each primary installation and districts, bringing about definite results.

Implementing the guideline of cooperation between the central and local governments and between the state and people, cooperatives and the three integrated economic elements of state-run, collective, and family-based units have pooled their efforts to develop forestry and agriculture and to protect forests and forest land.

As the tree-planting and afforestation movement is developing, some bare lands, hills, and sandbars have been covered with greenery. Many new factors in protecting forests and in planting trees and forests such as at Doan Hung in Vinh Phu, Tuyen Hoa in Ha Tuyen, Chan Yen in Hoang Lien Son, Ly Nhon in Ha Nam Ninh, Que Son and Thang Binh in Quang Nam-Danang, Phong Phu in Hau Giang, and Song Tram forestry-fishery farm in Minh Hai, have given us many lessons of experience in the creativity and dynamism of district level in integrating the state-run, collective, and family-based elements to plant and protect forests.

To the mountain people, the protection and planting of forests and the tapping of forest products are the main means of livelihood. However, we have long failed to connect the movement of cooperativization and settled farming and settled life with the economy of hills and forests. The allocation of land and forests has not been completed definitively and uniformly because of a lack in planning and failure to link the task with the reorganization of production in districts; and there are no specific policies to encourage production units and peasants' families to manage and deal in forests and forest land. This has led to the situation in which nobody is in charge of organizing production after the allocation has been made. In some localities, forests are

completely lost after the allocation has been made because of fire and continued destruction of forests for upland field cultivation.

Although the state lumber camps have made considerable progress in production and business, they have not generally become the leading force for the economy in their localities.

It is a paramount, important, and urgent task to conserve the existing forest assets of more than 7.8 million hectares, and to cover 13.8 million hectares of bare land and hills with greenery. In the immediate future, we should quickly survey forestry land and complete the allocation of land and forests to collectivized units and families for management and business operation.

In allocating land and forests, we should rely on the people, and make the people feel masters of forests in order to achieve practical economic results.

All agricultural and forestry farms should reconsider their production and business capacities, rationally redetermine their scales, and promptly return the unused land to district authorities so that the land can be reallocated to other units. District authorities should specifically guide cooperatives and production collectives in allocating land and forests to cooperative members for management and cultivation as deemed appropriate and depending on the characteristics of localities along the line of agricultural-forestry-fishery combination. Districts in the plains and along the coast should also organize forestry work, afforest lands, and cover bare land and sandbars with greenery, creating forest belts and lines of large trees in order to break winds, prevent sand blows, protect rice fields, and resolve the problems of timber and fuel at the scene.

It is necessary to consolidate production relations in the mountainous regions in accordance with the local socioeconomic conditions and the people's customs; develop the strong position of forestry; plant industrial crops; promote cattle breeding and grain production; and, depending on the conditions of each region, reorganize the workforce based on the availability of lands, branches, and trade, and develop the hill- and forest-based economy so as to promptly turn out products with a view to stabilizing and improving the living conditions of the people in the mountainous regions and providing raw material for industry and export. Cooperatives and peasants' families in the mountainous regions must consider forestry production and business activities their main line of work while making full use of lands and bodies of water to plant grain crops and raise fish. State-run forestry establishments, beside their task of specialized and intensive forest cultivation, must rationally use labor, lands, and the existing material-technical bases to engage in comprehensive business activities, and create conditions for helping cadres and workers develop the family-based economy.

It is necessary to adopt dynamic management measures and specific policies suited to each region with the aim of encouraging the people to develop the forestry-based economy under creative formats such as setting up forest orchards and forest farms, using forests to develop forestry, and using rice fields to support forestry development. Efforts must be made to expand the application of the product contract system in forestry to labor groups and

laborers and promote integration and joint business practices among the various localities and regions as well as among state, collectively, and family-run units so as to create a new driving force and a new strength for the people to master the hill- and forest-based economy.

Planting and preserving forests and covering open lands and barren hills and mountains with greenery is the responsibility and interest of all localities, basic units, and people in the mountainous regions. Responsibility for planting trees for afforestation purposes is also called for in the lowlands and coastal regions. All armed forces units, state organs, and schools everywhere are responsible for planting trees for afforestation purposes. Trees must be planted with care to ensure their growth, and tree planting must be carried out along with intensive forest cultivation.

The people of various ethnic minority nationalities must rapidly complete the movement for settled farming and a settled life in accordance with their life styles and experience in forestry production. All echelons and sectors are responsible for creating all the necessary conditions by applying the appropriate mechanism of management and socioeconomic policies for all forest dwellers to develop a close link to the forest-based economy and forestry products, gradually do away with the malpractice of slash-and-burn cultivations, and rapidly increase the rate of forest growth so as to meet the demand of industry for raw material and the need of lumber and fire wood for construction and consumption.

CSO: 4209/337

AGRICULTURE

RADIO NOTES DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE

BK191524 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Apr 85

[From the feature: "Vietnam Today"]

[Text] Under the U.S.-puppet regime, South Vietnam's economy in general and agriculture in particular were dependent on U.S. aid. It was in essence an agriculture of neocolonialist economy serving the U.S. aggressive war. In the past 10 years since its liberation, people in southern Vietnam have made considerable progress in agricultural production along with achievements recorded in other social and economic activities. Today, let's have an overview of this topic.

Right after liberation, together with endeavors to heal the wounds of war, farmers in all localities have concentrated in boosting up their business. Thousands of farmers, herded by the U.S.-puppet administration into concentration camps and strategic hamlets or forced to take refuge in urban areas, returned to their native lands, forming a reinforcement to the labor forces in the villages. Millions of people have embarked on irrigation and land reclamation work. In the past 10 years, 50 big-sized and tens of thousands of medium- or small-sized irrigation projects have been built, helping irrigate 1.6 million hectares in all three crops a year in which 90 percent of the winter-spring crop and 70 percent of the summer-autumn crop have been watered.

In the past, the southern farmers used to grow one rice crop a year, some localities two crops, with local low-yielding strains. Now they grow three crops a year, including the winter-spring, summer-autumn, and autumn crops. Winter-spring and summer-autumn have become two main crops with high output. Rice and other food grains have been planted on several hundred thousand hectares in each crop. Thousands of hectares of newly reclaimed land have helped increase the cultivable acreage in southern Vietnamese provinces in the past 10 years from 3 million hectares in 1975 to nearly 5 million in 1983-84 when rice has been planted in all three crops a year.

All the provinces in the Mekong River delta, Eastern Nam Bo, Southern Vietnam proper, the Central Highlands, and the central coast have made considerable progress in solving the food problem within their localities and developing industry. The cropland in all localities is now twice the size of 1975, the time of liberation. On the Central Highlands, it is 160,000 hectares more; in

Eastern Nam Bo, it has been enlarged three times. Rice output of the nine provinces in the Mekong River delta, the rice bowl of the country, has been increasing thanks to intensive farming methods. Almost all the acreage has been put under new high-yield rice strains which are resistant to pests and salinity.

The rice strain revolution, known to people as the green revolution, has given a good chance for the development of rice production in southern Vietnam. Irrigation work and intensive farming methods have helped improve all crops. Especially, rice output has been increased pretty fast. The acreage under rice has increased from 2.5 million hectares to 3.3 million, and the average rice output shot up from 0.8 to 1.2 [metric] tons per hectare each crop. Especially in winter-spring and summer-autumn rice crops, the southern farmers have produced 3.9 tons from 1 hectare, 1.3 tons more than the figure in 1975, opening a bright prospect for intensive farming methods.

In the past 10 years, many localities have got a breakthrough in rice productivity. Farmers in Quang Nam-Danang Province have increased their rice yield from 1.7 tons a hectare in a single crop in 1975 to 3.1 tons in 1984. On more than 20,000 hectares where they grow three rice crops a year they will obtain 9 tons a hectare. The provinces of Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, and Tien Giang have all distinguished themselves in farm production. Each year, Tien Giang Province produces 8 tons of rice a hectare thanks to the new managerial system and the introduction of technical improvement in farm work.

The development of agricultural production has brought about good changes in the south Vietnamese countryside. The farmers' living conditions have been improved. Many localities which ran short of food throughout the 20 years under the U.S.-puppet regime can now be self-sufficient. More than half of the farmer households have joined cooperatives. Schools, day-care centers, and medical stations have been built in almost all villages and hamlets.

Dear listeners, 10 years have elapsed since liberation. Yet, it is just enough for the south Vietnamese farmers to accept and be sure of the superiority of the new life. With the complete liberation of southern Vietnam, the production forces in south Vietnamese provinces have also been liberated, helping agricultural production keep up with the mainstream of large-scale socialist production in the whole country.

CSO: 4200/833

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

DONG THAP RICE--Thanks to the planting of two rice crops per year, Dong Thap Province in 1984 planted 63,525 hectares of winter-spring rice with an estimated average yield of 48.42 quintals per hectare. The winter-spring rice fields will produce an output of 352,950 metric tons of paddy or more than 53 percent of the province's annual rice output. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Apr 85 BK]

BEN TRE PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES--Ben Tre Province to date has established 7 cooperatives and 1,920 production collectives, collectivizing more than 82 percent of rice fields and 84 percent of peasants' families. Giong Trom, Chau Thanh, and Thanh Phu Districts have initially completed the agricultural transformation task at the district level. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 9 Apr 85 BK]

HE SON BINH CATTLE--During the winter-spring crop this year, about 4,300 head of cattle in Ha Son Binh Province died of old age or because of the prolonged cold weather. Due to poor veterinary service provided by the provincial authorities, the numbers of dead cattle increased by 150 percent in comparison to the same period last year. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 10 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4209/337

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

CHANGES IN HOLY LAND OF CAO DAI RELIGION

OW230813 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 23 Apr 85

["Changes in the 'Holy Land' of Cao Dai Religion"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 23--Hoa Thanh is a district where lies the headquarters of the Cao Dai religion in Tay Ninh Province, some 90 kms northwest of Ho Chi Minh City.

For nearly half a century, the French, Japanese and later the Americans misused this religion for their own political and economic ends. Before liberation on April 30, 1975, the Cao Dai had their own administrative apparatus and an army of more than 16,000 armed men exclusively intended to oppose the revolution. In the first years after liberation, reactionary activities including armed rebellions were frequent occurrences.

With 95 percent of its 200,000 inhabitants embracing the Cao Dai belief, Hoa Thanh ranked among the hardest nuts to crack for the revolutionary administration, especially in the sphere of transformation along the socialist lines.

But in recent year, Hoa Thanh has launched itself into a series of economic transformation which brought about radical changes. The state-run trade service, marketing cooperatives and joint state-private shops were doing a brisk business. Today the district authorities are controlling from 95 to 100 percent of the commodities in circulation. Two hundred and twenty retail shops have opened at the most convenient places for customers and many mobile teams sent to remote areas. As a result, purchases by the state service increased from 750 dong per head of population in 1982 to 5,000 dong in 1984.

In agriculture, Hoa Thanh now has 3,600 ha of double-cropping ricefields, some 3,000 ha of cassava and another 3,000 ha of sugarcane in comparison with a total of 5,000 ha in 1975. Rice husking factories, sugar mills and cassava processing workshops have been set up one after another.

The Cao Dai Holy See has become a peaceful and secure place of worship for its tens of thousands of followers. Counterrevolutionary organizations have been dismantled thanks to the active cooperation of Cao Dai adherents themselves. All children of school age are attending classes opened right in their villages. Each village has also a medical station.

CSO: 4200/833



DISSIDENT EMIGRE PRESS

TRAN VAN TRA'S BOOK DESTROYED

Paris QUE ME in Vietnamese Jan-Feb 85 p 55

[Article: "Printer of General Tran Van Tra's Book Killed; No Wonder Ambassador Pham Ngoc Thuan Abandoned the Country"]

[Text] On 27 March 1983 the Van Nghe publishing house in Ho Chi Minh City printed 10,000 copies of a 333-page, 13 by 19 cm book authored by General Tran Van Tra. A small subtitle, "The Historical Roads of Bulwark B2" topped the big title, "Conclusion of the 30-year War".

The book relates the war against invasion in the south, resulting in complete victory in April 1975. The book differs from General Van Tien Dung's volume on "The Great Spring Victory" in a small but important point: The merits of this campaign belonged to the southern communists; General Dung's infantry from the north did nothing but "come last, eat first".

The book did really "conclude" the North-South love affair of our communist comrade-in-arms. For, a week after its publication, it was ordered recalled and destroyed. Simultaneously, rumors from unknown sources were launched to slander General Tran as a glutton and a playboy who thought only of cleaning rifles and washing tanks for a long rest while "our" party was preparing for the invasion of Cambodia. Then General Tra disappeared completely. No one knows his whereabouts.

Pity the man responsible for printing General Tra's book; he was executed. News from unknown sources explained that he died "of an accident", just as Dinh Ba Thi was "killed in an auto accident" two years ago. The man responsible for printing this book was Ha Man Nhai, who served the party since the beginning of the war in southern Vietnam in 1945. If the name of the man killed was not Ha Man Nhai, will the Saigon party committee please inform Que Me for correction?

With 39 years as a communist, then killed because he printed a book for a communist general, an anti-American hero, he forgot to seek the Politburo's opinion! The directors of publishing houses in "dying capitalist" countries surely lose to the communists in this regard.

Mr Pham Ngoc Thuan's abandonment of the country was abandonment of a communist country. He was a high ranking communist cadre who served as Hanoi's ambassador to East Germany, besides other important positions in Vietnam. Perhaps because he witnessed many of the party's brutal and inhuman actions, he requested to go to France for treatment, where he stayed indefinitely and applied for French citizenship, which has been granted by the French government.

Fifty years of loyalty to the party only to end up among the wandering refugees! This is to warn those members of Solidarity who do not know this piece of news that they should look up the former Hanoi Ambassador in order to learn more about the "era's summit intelligence".

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CSO: 4209/250

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